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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Variable. Temp. 22-30 (72-86). Tomorrow:
BON: Dry and sunny. Temp. 21-25 (70-77).
Tomorrow: Dry and sunny. Yesterday's temp.
21-24 (70-75).
CHANCE: Slight to moderate.
BON: Sunny. Temp. 22-31 (72-88). NEW
York: Showers. Temp. 23-31 (74-88). Yester-
day's temp. 20-31 (68-88).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.

Australia 10 A.M. Lebanon 11 P.M.
Belgium 10 A.M. Luxembourg 12 P.M.
Canada 9 A.M. Moscow 12 P.M.
Denmark 11 P.M. Norway 1 P.M.
France 12 P.M. Portugal 1 P.M.
Germany 12 P.M. Spain 1 P.M.
Great Britain 10 P.M. Sweden 1 P.M.
Greece 12 P.M. Switzerland 1 P.M.
Ireland 12 P.M. Turkey 1 P.M.
Italy 12 P.M. U.S. Military (GMT) 1 P.M.
Japan 1 P.M. Yugoslavia 1 P.M.

U.K. Braces for Unwanted, Unavoidable Election

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Aug. 29 (NYT).—Seven months after one national election, the British are preparing for another in a mood of bewilderment and disquiet over the nation's problems and with a notable lack of enthusiasm for another campaign.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson, the Labor party leader who finds himself hobbled by lack of a majority in the House of Commons, is expected to announce the date of the voting soon. His ministers are predicting Oct. 3 or 10.

Although the 58-year-old Prime Minister remains on vacation on the Isles of Scilly, the pre-election battle is well under way. Edward Heath, the Conservative party leader ousted as prime minister in the February election, is back from sailing and Jeremy Thorpe, the Liberal leader, is starting swimmers with a Conservative invasion of the shores of Devon and Cornwall.

"It was the nearest any politician has come yet to walking on the water," the Daily Express said.

If that brought a smile, it was a rare one. The British are not in a happy state over their political or economic condition and are unconvinced that another election will solve anything.

"We just don't think any of the political parties has the answer," a Londoner said. "Heath didn't beat inflation and under Wilson it's all worse. There doesn't seem to be any hope."

Although the Labor and Conservative leaders agree on very little, both say that Britain is

Second Vote in Same Year Expected in Early October



Liberal party leader Jeremy Thorpe (left) campaigning on Britain's beaches.

facing the "gravest economic crisis" since World War II. The phrase has reached the status of a cliché and contributed to the sense of general gloom about the sorry state of the nation.

Inflation is running at more than 17 per cent, with some experts predicting a 20 per cent rate next year. Unemployment, at 700,000, may jump to a million in coming months.

Moreover, the pound continues to sink on the money markets, making vital exports that much more expensive. The trade deficit, a chronic illness, is expected to total a record \$10 billion this year. The fall in the stock market is approaching stock-leaping levels.

This economic crisis coincides with the political stalemate that forced Mr. Wilson to

organize the first minority government here in 45 years. While Labor got much of what it wanted in the early days of Parliament, the combination of Tories, Liberals and other smaller parties began nibbling away at government proposals in a combined show of strength that provided Mr. Wilson with the excuse he needed for calling another election.

It will mark only the second

time in 50 years that the British have had two elections in one year, and it is clearly an election that few really want but which most agree is probably necessary.

"We have to do it now," a government minister said. "We may still emerge without a majority but it is a gamble we have to take. Things are likely to get worse and we need a government able to move quickly without worrying about whether the opposition will cripple our proposals."

The prospect of another "hung jury" and continued uncertainty nags at both major parties. At present, Labor holds 298 seats; the Conservatives, 295; the Liberals, 15, including a Labor party defector; Scottish Nationalists, 7, and Welsh Nationalists, 2, with the rest divided among others including the members from Northern Ireland.

Even the most senior ministers in government say privately that they have their doubts about Labor's chances. Their most hopeful prediction is that Labor would squeak back into office with a majority of a few seats.

This hope is based on the assumption that the public still remembers the days of confrontation between Mr. Heath and the trade unions and the wage battle last winter with the coal miners that led to a three-day week for most of British industry.

"The British seem to want moderate government," a cabinet member said. "They don't want capitulation to the trade unions and they don't want confrontation with them. They essentially want a government

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Subpoenas Are Given To Nixon In 2 Trials

By William Chapman and Robert Meyers

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 29 (WP).—Richard Nixon was served with two subpoenas at his home here last night, the Justice Department disclosed today.

They were served in maximum secrecy to avoid unpleasant publicity for the former president, and officials in California and Washington refused to reveal the identity of the U.S. marshal who delivered the documents.

A Justice Department spokesman, John Wilson, said that the subpoenas were served on Mr. Nixon personally this afternoon. One subpoena orders Mr. Nixon to testify in the forthcoming Watergate cover-up conspiracy trial on behalf of his former chief domestic affairs aide, John Ehrlichman.

That subpoena was issued in Washington two weeks ago but its service had been delayed on instructions of Wayne Colburn, director of the U.S. Marshal Service.

Trials Date Changed
Ehrlichman's lawyer, Andrew Hall, had filed the subpoena with the U.S. District Court in Washington on Aug. 15, directing Mr. Nixon to be in that court on Sept. 9, which at the time was the scheduled starting date of the trial. Since then, the date has been changed to Sept. 30.

Co-defendants in the case with Ehrlichman are former Attorney General John Mitchell, former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman, former White House aide Gordon Strachan, former re-election campaign lawyer Kenneth Fackelman and former Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian.

Attorneys for Ehrlichman today asked Supreme Court Justice William Douglas to postpone the trial until next year. Such a motion already has been denied by Chief Justice Warren Burger.

The other subpoenas served on



Judge John Sirica

Mr. Nixon requires him to make a deposition in a civil suit brought by 21 persons alleging they were illegally prevented from attending a 1971 rally in Charlotte, N.C., where Mr. Nixon was to speak. The deposition for that suit would be taken in Santa Ana, Calif., on Sept. 24.

Gaylord Campbell, the U.S. marshal for the central district of California, had been saying since Aug. 15 that he would personally serve the subpoenas on the former president. Later he issued a statement saying his service would be "professional and discreet," but refusing to disclose when or where it would be.

Mr. Campbell apparently did not serve the subpoenas himself. Ten minutes after the Justice Department says the subpoenas were handed to Mr. Nixon in San Clemente, Mr. Campbell spoke with a cameraman from ABC-TV network news as he entered his car in the garage of the federal building in Los Angeles, 60 miles away.

Sometime before 5 p.m., a representative before the marshal's office in Los Angeles presented his credentials and ordered the Nixon compound, served the two subpoenas directly on the former president and left.

Ford to Seek \$1-Billion Cuts In Budget, Defers Tax Rise

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI).—President Ford is holding open the possibility of asking Congress for an anti-inflation tax increase in 1975 but will not seek higher taxes this year, White House Press Secretary J.P. TerHorst said today.

Meanwhile, Office of Management and Budget Director Roy Ash said today that Mr. Ford will ask Congress next week for specific spending reductions totaling about \$1 billion in the 1975 fiscal year.

Additional cutbacks will be proposed later under the President's authority to request deferrals of spending programs already authorized, Mr. Ash indicated.

Mr. TerHorst was asked by newsmen about the possibility of a tax increase after he announced that the new Council of Wage and Price Stability will be headed by presidential counselor Kenneth Buz.

Treasury Secretary William Simon, a member of the council, has suggested that the panel might have to fix wage-price guidelines. But Mr. TerHorst said: "The subject of guidelines has not come up yet."

The council would have to get Mr. Ford's approval before imposing guidelines, the press aide said.

Asked if the President might seek a tax increase in a move to dampen inflationary pressures, Mr. TerHorst said: "At this time,

the President has no plans for asking for a tax increase."

He added that "it would be very unrealistic" to expect Congress to act on tax legislation in these waning weeks of its election-year session.

When Mr. TerHorst was asked if Mr. Ford might propose a tax hike next year, he responded that it was "the sort of issue that a President always has before him."

"I think we'll have to wait and see what happens," he said.

Noting that Mr. Ford will outline his 1975 agenda in January in his State of the Union address to Congress, Mr. TerHorst said "it would be a little premature" to speculate now on tax action.

The other members of the Council of Wage and Price Stability are Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz, Secretary of Commerce Frederick Dent, Secretary of Labor Peter Brennan, Mr. Ash, presidential counselor Anne Armstrong and presidential assistant Virginia Knauer.

Legislation Sought
Mr. Ash said the only way the President can achieve his goal of cutting federal spending below \$300 billion in the 1975 fiscal year, which ends next June 30, is through legislation.

Administratively, the President can pare the current estimated spending figure of about \$285 billion "toward" \$300 billion without specific changes in the law, Mr. Ash said.

But even that "cannot be achieved," he suggested, without congressional cooperation. The budget former President Nixon submitted in January for this fiscal year was based on the assumption that Congress would approve \$300 billion in cuts in on-going programs.

Present law makes it illegal "not to spend over \$300 billion this year," Mr. Ash said. "Next year, it would be illegal not to spend \$340 billion under present law."

"We must get present law changed," he said. "We have constructed programs that have mortgaged our future. Legislation that costs little when first enacted costs much more over the years."

Mr. Ash blamed the current inflation on a "consumer binge," which included excessive spending by consumers, business and government. "We have convinced ourselves that we can consume more than we produce, we have been borrowing from our future," he said.

Mr. Ash discounted fears as

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Ford Bids Europeans Cooperate With U.S.

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Responding to criticism from French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the White House said today that President Ford wants a "productive and cooperative relationship with France" and Europe but that "this requires reciprocity on the part of our partners."

Mr. Ford plans to meet as soon as convenient with European leaders, a spokesman said, adding that he did not know whether the President planned a visit to Europe or meetings here with heads of European governments.

The White House statement was read to reporters in response to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's comment in a speech Tuesday night that, since Mr. Ford omitted the word "Europe" from his address to Congress and the American people on Aug. 12, Europe had to "count on itself to organize itself."

Deputy Press Secretary John Hughes would not elaborate on any part of today's statement, which began in conciliatory terms but soon took on a tone of reproach.

"We applaud efforts toward European unity and we welcome vigorous European policies in the spirit of the Atlantic Declaration signed in June at the summit in Brussels," the statement began.

It then listed President Ford's efforts immediately after becoming chief executive to contact and meet with representatives of the European allies. Then, its tone changed, the statement concluded: "Our record of commitment to our alliance and to Europe is clear. The President looks forward to a productive and cooperative relationship with France and our other friends in Europe, as well as with the existing and emerging institutions of the European community, but this requires reciprocity on the part of our partners."

In his televised speech Tuesday, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing noted that in the transition in Washington from former President Richard Nixon to President Ford, neither of the American leaders mentioned the word "Europe" in speeches.

"I draw two conclusions," he said. "The first is that Europe can count on itself to organize itself. The second is that the modern world will really be the modern world only when the place of Europe on its map is no longer simply torn."

He said that he would propose to European community leaders that they consider ways of achieving the "political union of Europe."

He called for a summit meeting of West European leaders late this year.

Mr. Ford, in his Aug. 12 speech, promised "continuity" of Mr. Nixon's policies of "loyal collaboration on our many mutual endeavors" with both Japan and "the Atlantic community."

Today, the statement read by Mr. Hughes at an unusual late news briefing pointedly recited Mr. Ford's recent contacts with Europeans.

President Ford met with representatives of all of the NATO countries within two hours of his swearing-in.

The President wrote personal messages to all of the allied leaders the same day.

The President met individually with allied ambassadors, including the French ambassador last Saturday.

The President is planning personal meetings with allied leaders as soon as it is "mutually convenient."

U.S., E. Germany Set to Establish Ties Next Week

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP).

The United States and East Germany are tentatively scheduled to establish formal diplomatic relations on Wednesday, senior State Department officials reported today. An official announcement is expected to be made tomorrow.

An East German delegation is due to arrive in Washington early next week to put the finishing touches on documents to be exchanged.

On July 31, the United States interrupted negotiations with East Germany following a week of harassment of West German travelers on the access routes to West Berlin.

The administration of former President Richard Nixon told the East Germans that the time was not appropriate to inaugurate relations. Since the harassment incidents have ceased, the United States has invited the East German delegation to return here, officials said.

Timing of Return Unexplained

2 Cosmonauts Found Healthy; Their Night Landing Praised

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (NYT).—The two Soviet cosmonauts who manned Soyuz-15 were pronounced in good health today following their sudden return late yesterday in what was hailed here as the first landing of a spacecraft at night.

The cosmonauts, Lt. Col. Genady Sarafanov and Col. Lev Denisov, touched down at 11:10 p.m. Moscow time (2:10 GMT) about 20 miles southwest of the city of Tselinograd in eastern Kazakhstan, according to Soviet press reports today.

The two-man crew was met by search helicopters in cloudy, rainy weather only 17 minutes after the Soyuz capsule landed by parachute, the government newspapers, Izvestia, said.

In a dispatch from the space complex at Baikonur in central Kazakhstan, Izvestia described the touchdown as having "great importance" and asserted that such landings could become "the usual standard procedure" in the future.

Point Not Clear
However, it was not clear whether the night landing was scheduled or was caused by an emergency. The Soviet space program, like the American program, has tried to bring its spacecraft down in daylight, although Soyuz-10 returned at dawn in April, 1971.

The Izvestia article and another dispatch by the Soviet press agency Tass today also offered nothing to resolve widespread speculation here as to why a mission that was highly publicized at its outset lasted only 48 hours.

The far more subdued treatment given the cosmonauts' return was taken here as further evidence that something in the Soyuz mission had gone wrong, although the official press gave no indication what the problem might be.

Today, the morning newspapers here offered only a day-old Tass announcement that the mission was being concluded.

The new Tass dispatch on the return reported that "a medical examination carried out at the landing site has shown that Sarafanov and Denisov are in good health," eliminating speculation about the condition of the crew.

Limitations Eased

Their night landing raised prospects of removing some current limitations on space descents, the Izvestia dispatch said. It noted that touchdown in darkness "may become necessary in case of emergency landing and in the future will possibly become the usual standard procedure."

Western scientific observers here believe that a malfunction possibly occurred in the Soyuz docking mechanism, although it was also

noted that the abrupt return may have meant a more serious problem aboard the spacecraft.

The Tass assessment today of the mission reported that "in the course of the two-day flight the crew carried out scientific-technical experiments for developing the process of maneuvering and rendezvous with the Salyut station in various flight conditions," but omitted any assertions that the flight program had been completed.

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Italy Eases Pasta Panic

ROME, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—The government today retreated from the brink of a "great pasta crisis" by suspending planned increases in the price of Italy's staple food.

Meanwhile, many Rome shops ran out of spaghetti as housewives rushed to buy their favorite brands at the old prices. After fierce protests from consumers and trade unions, Industry Minister Ciriaco De Mita ordered the suspension of the price increases.

Governor's Plea Is Cited

Delay in Drought Aid Is Laid To Selassie for the First Time

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Emperor Haile Selassie has been implicated, for the first time, in the government's failure to act during the northern Ethiopian drought in which at least 100,000 peasants died last year.

The preliminary report of a special civilian commission looking into corruption and abuse of power under former governments says that the governor of Wollo Province wrote a letter to the Emperor in August, 1970, asking

that action be taken to save the lives of thousands of starving peasants.

The commission disclosed Tuesday that it had found the letter written by Meles Seayum, then governor and special imperial envoy in Wollo, written to the Emperor three years before the drought reached its peak.

The governor had already pressed former Premier Aklilu Habte Wold and Crown Prince Asfaw Wossen, who is the nominal ruler of Wollo Province, to take action but to no avail, the commission said.

Nor did the Emperor apparently do anything to alleviate the situation or even order the government to take measures to deal with the emerging crisis.

The implication of the Emperor in the drought scandal is probably the most damaging charge yet leveled against him in a campaign now under way to discredit both Haile Selassie and the institution of the monarchy.

Eventually, the Emperor may be found to have been primarily responsible for the failure to alleviate the situation although the investigation is far from reaching that conclusion at this point.

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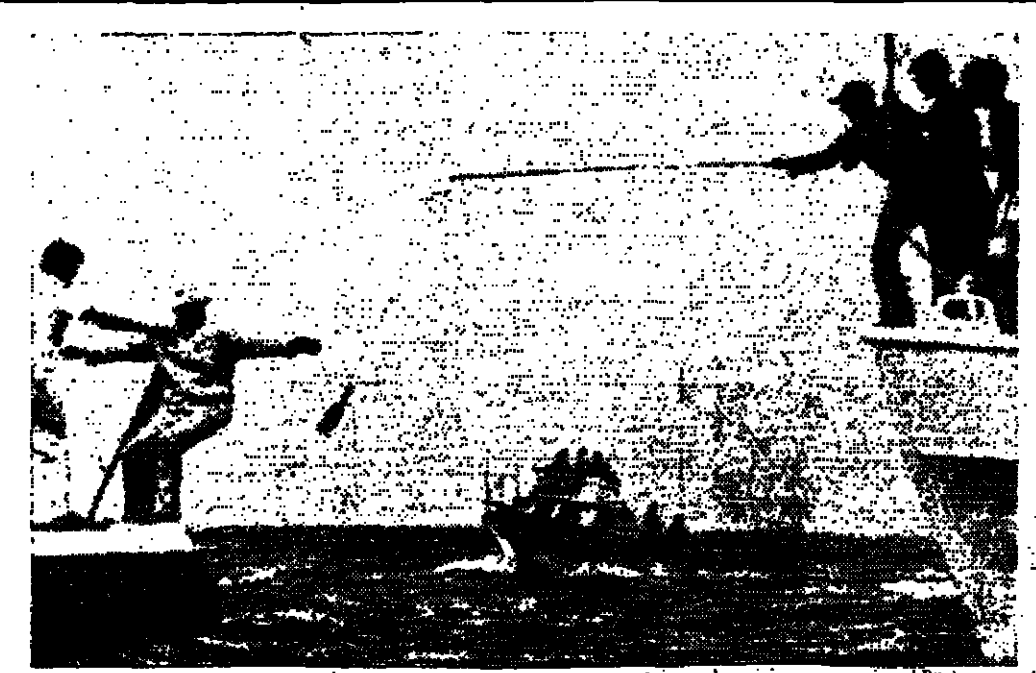
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Australia Gains Wine, Victory

The crew of Australian yacht Southern Cross receives a bottle of wine by fishing pole from a yacht on Rhode Island Sound after it beat the France for fourth straight race and earned the right to meet a U.S. defender for the America's Cup. Details on page 13.



In Military Power Struggle

Costa Gomes Seems Lisbon Victor

By Miguel Acoca

LISBON, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Gen. Francisco de Costa Gomes, the deputy chairman of the ruling junta and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, appears to have won a major struggle for power against the idealistic Coordinating Committee of the Armed Forces Movement.

The general's victory was confirmed yesterday by the announcement of a decree giving Gen. Costa Gomes complete control of the Portuguese armed forces, granting him status equivalent to that of the Premier and placing the military establishment under Gen. Antonio de Spínola, Portugal's provisional President and junta chairman.

The move clearly strengthened Gen. Spínola and moderate officers, who fear the progressive ideas of committee members, their cooperation with Communists, Socialists and liberals and their decolonization program.

One of the apparent losers, a ranking member of the progressive Coordinating Committee, said the struggle was so heated that it threatened to break out into violence during the weekend as officers who participated in the April military revolt split into a faction backing Gen. Spínola, led by Gen. Costa Gomes, and a progressive faction.

"The danger of an open clash is over," the officer said. "It was

hard going but we have reached a compromise."

At issue were control of the military services, the election of representatives to replace the Council of State officers who have become cabinet ministers and the political activities of such progressive members of the Coordinating Committee as Maj. Victor Alves, a minister without portfolio and acting deputy premier, and Maj. Ernesto Melo Antunes, a Marxist who was slated to become head of the military junta in Mozambique.

Maj. Melo Antunes suffered the brunt of the Spínola faction's attack, which effectively canceled his nomination to go to Mozambique as head of the government which will negotiate independence with Frelimo, the leftist liberation movement of Mozambique. He was blackballed because of his political views, according to associates.

To demonstrate that he had the backing of many officers who took part in the April uprising which deposed the dictatorship, Gen. Costa Gomes was the first to sign a letter aimed at cutting the power of the Coordinating Committee. His signature at the top of the list made it easy to collect at least 700 other signatures, roughly half of the Armed Forces Movement membership.

One of the main points of the letter, which was widely circulated here and shown to the military attaches of a number of

embassies, was that the politicking of the committee among officers and soldiers had to stop. The letter also deplored the committee's demands for a major purge of officers who advanced their careers under the dictatorship.

The letter charged that the committee, which was not created by the Armed Forces Movement, was trying to usurp the role of spokesman for the movement in order to promote its views, which were not necessarily those expressed in the movement's program to create a democracy and to end the colonial wars in Portugal's African colonies. It also accused the committee of organizing "clandestine meetings to criticize high officials."

The movement's officers took sides; they held separate meetings here and planned strategy. Gen. Spínola took part on the side of Gen. Costa Gomes. He was said to feel that his role as provisional President lacked meaningful power because he was not really commander in chief of the armed forces, which until yesterday's decree were under the Premier and the defense minister. The new military structure also eclipses the power of the Continental Operations Command, the territorial security command led by Brig. Gen. Otelo Sarral de Carvalho, who had sharply criticized Gen. Spínola and Gen. Costa Gomes for not joining the uprising until the last moment.

The letter made it clear that Gen. Costa Gomes and the other signers were prepared to "take drastic action" against those seeking to undercut the movement's program and pledged their loyalty to the military hierarchy and the seven-man junta.

The air force and other units were alerted and reportedly gave their backing to Gen. Costa Gomes and Gen. Spínola. But the navy, several garrisons here and draftees promised to side with the progressives on the committee and in the Cabinet of the Premier, Col. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves.

Significantly, after a compromise was reached, Gen. Costa Gomes met dissident navy officers Tuesday at a major base here. A communiqué issued yesterday stated that Gen. Costa Gomes had "discussed the political-military situation" and the "need to respect the hierarchy" with the officers. He also answered questions by the navy officers, who are traditionally more radical than those of the other services.

Throughout the to-fighting, Gen. Spínola was at a spa 150 miles from here.

The military struggle until this weekend had been between Gen. Spínola and idealistic officers like Col. Gonçalves, Maj. Alves and Maj. Melo Antunes, who became cabinet ministers in last month's crisis after blocking Gen. Spínola's choice for Premier.

Now that Gen. Costa Gomes, who was involved in a number of aborted conspiracies against the ousted dictatorship, has thrown his weight behind Gen. Spínola, the balance of power has changed in favor of the provisional President and his Gaullist concept of his role and of Portugal's future.

Portuguese Troops Evacuate 3 Mozambique Border Posts

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Mozambique, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Portuguese troops have evacuated three forward bases in northern Mozambique along the border with Tanzania, the army said today.

An unofficial cease-fire in effect for several weeks between Frelimo rebels and government troops continued to hold throughout most of the colony despite a guerrilla threat to resume the conflict, diplomatic observers said.

The army announcement said soldiers pulled out of three advance bases near the border. Depot facilities, including hospital equipment, were handed over to local residents.

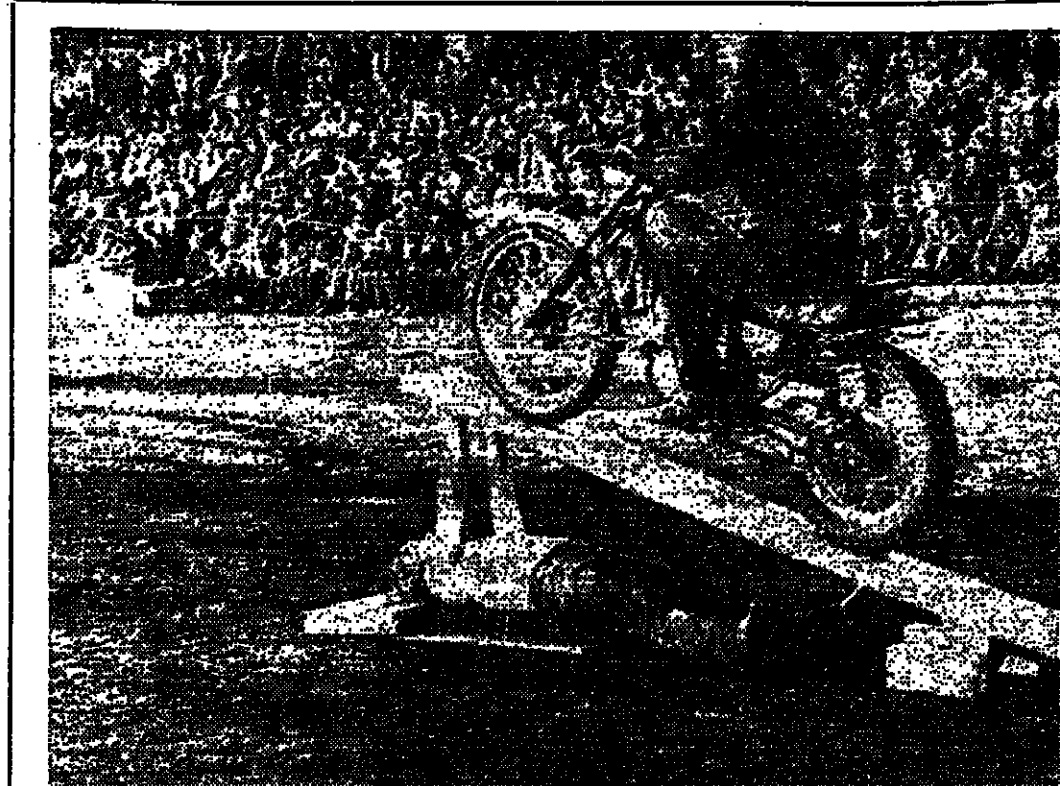
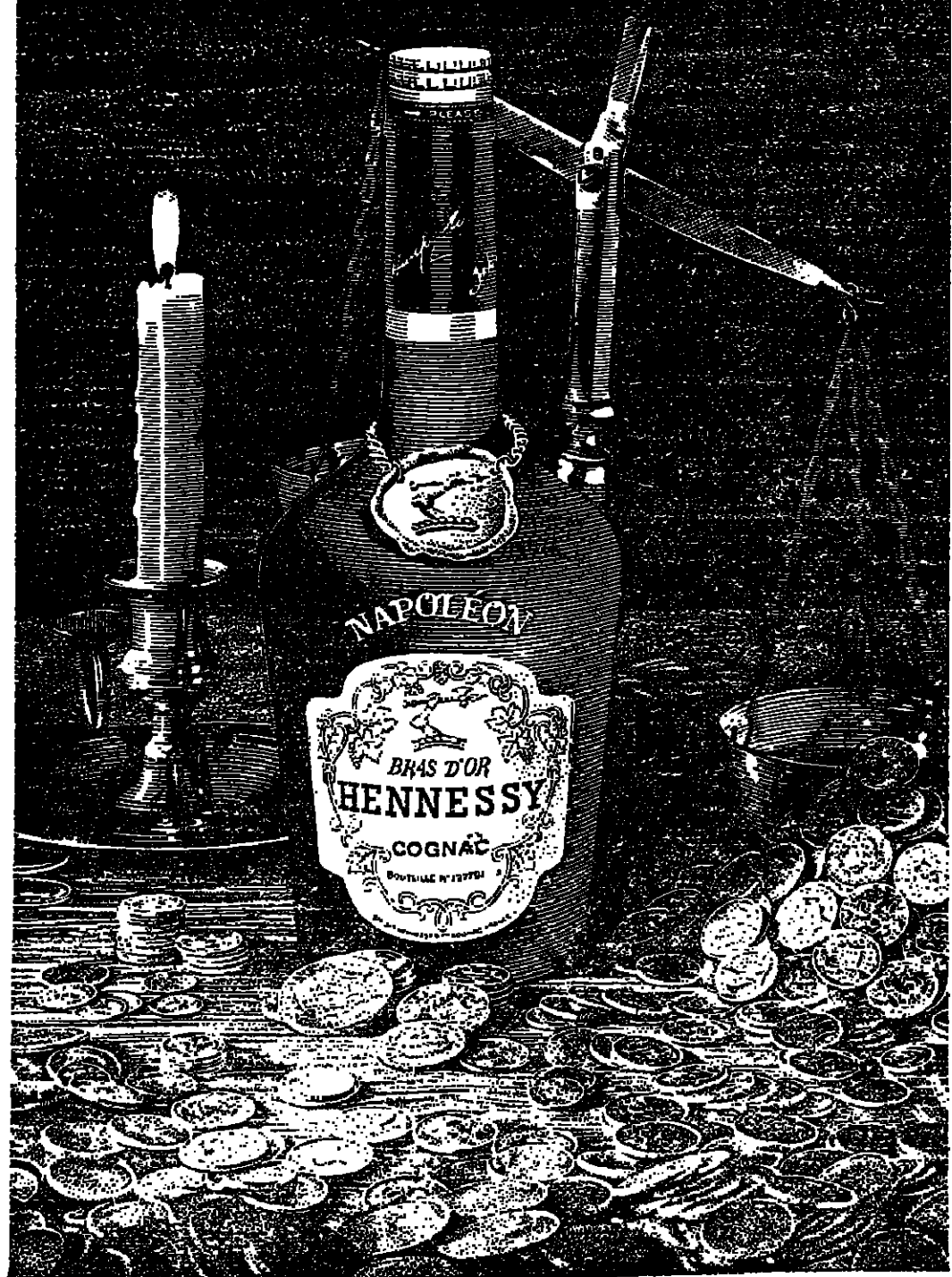
The northern area of the country was once the hottest region of fighting between the 65,000 Portuguese troops here and the rebels, who have their headquarters in the Tanzanian capital of Dar es Salaam.

In the far northern port of Porto Amélia, reports said that Frelimo rebels met with administrative officials and offered to help maintain law and order in the area until the territory achieved full independence.

The Frelimo representatives said they would protect white farmers, who have been leaving the country in increasing numbers, from harassment, the reports said.

Airline Strike Ends
LISBON, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Ground engineers of the Portu-

The Gold Standard



OOOH, THAT SMARTS—Norwegian stuntmen running through their paces, one of which has a motorcyclist leap from a ramp held by a companion whose difficulties are compounded by the fact that he is lying on a bed of spikes.

Kissinger Assailed, Defended In Israeli Parliament Debate

JERUSALEM, Aug. 29 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was both criticized and praised in parliament here yesterday.

Mr. Kissinger's popularity, which was high after his efforts in negotiating a cease-fire and separation-of-forces agreement between Arabs and Israelis last year, has declined here as Israeli hopes have waned that withdrawals would lead to more peaceful relations with the Arabs.

A growing number of Israelis have accused Mr. Kissinger of attempting to appease the Arabs at Israel's expense.

Some of their latest grievances—regarded as evidence of an erosion of American support for Israel—were outlined in parliament by Haim Landau, a deputy of the pro-American Likud party.

They included the following:

- A joint statement by the U.S. and Jordanian governments, marking the end of King Hussein's visit to Washington earlier this month, pledged consultations on a Jordanian-Israeli disengagement agreement. "Disengagement" is interpreted here as a euphemism for a unilateral Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories in advance of a peace settlement.

- A joint American-Egyptian statement after Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy's visit to Washington this month spoke of resuming the Geneva peace talks and discussing the attendance of "other participants from the Middle East." The reference was obviously to Palestinian organizations. Mr. Landau said Israel has opposed their participation in the talks.

- Before receiving Israel's acceptance, Mr. Kissinger announced at a Washington press conference that Premier Yitzhak Rabin had been invited to meet President Ford in Washington in September. Critics here said this was high-handed.

He summoned you, Mr. Premier," Mr. Landau exclaimed, pointing to Mr. Rabin, seated at the cabinet table. "He didn't invite you." Mr. Rabin chuckled.

Mr. Landau said Mr. Kissinger was seeking to press Israel into surrendering occupied territory step by step. "He is aware that he cannot destroy us with one withdrawal blow," he said. "The people will reject it."

Allon to the Defense

In defense of Mr. Kissinger, Foreign Minister Yigal Allon replied that he also regretted some of Mr. Kissinger's actions but that he nevertheless regarded him as a "true friend of Israel who manifested friendship in hours of trial." He reminded the parliament that Mr. Kissinger was the American secretary of state and that his job was to promote the interests and aspirations of the United States, not Israel.

"If we seek prospects of a political settlement in the region to be utilized, we shall not find a more faithful ally than the United States," he said.

Israel to Recall Thousands Rejected for Military Service

(Continued from Page 1)

East war that began last Oct. 6. "Available manpower has not been utilized to the utmost—the full potential has not been used," the source said.

The manpower operation will deal with all men aged 18 to 54 who have previously been rejected for military service for medical or administrative reasons or who arrived in the country as an immigrant after age 45, Col. Rosen said.

Men accepted for military service either will be sent to regular units, the reserves, the civil defense or the civil guard—the latter comprised of older men posted in theaters or other public places to check packages for suspicious objects.

Police Inspector General Shaul Rosolio announced a reorganization of the national police force to add security tasks to its regular function. He said it would convert the force into a command center charged with civil-defense

Guard Charged With Selling 'Escape Kits'

PARIS, Aug. 29 (AP).—A guard at the model prison of Fleury-Mérogis near Paris was arrested yesterday on charges of having sold inmates "escape kits" for 2,000 francs (\$400) a kit.

The police charged that Yvon de Loison, 27, helped in at least five escape attempts, in which two prisoners got away.

The kit, they said, contained saws, ropes and rope ladders, plus instructions on the best route out of the prison after an inmate had sawed the bars out of his cell window.

The police believe the guard was involved with outsiders.

France Reportedly Offering Sophisticated Radar to Syria

BEIRUT, Aug. 29 (NYT).—France has offered to provide Syria with sophisticated radar equipment to strengthen its defenses, according to reports in the press here today.

The daily newspaper Beirut said that the offer was made at a meeting in Paris on Tuesday between Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France.

Mr. Khaddam stopped in Paris on his way home after a visit to Washington.

Arab commentators have said that yesterday's decision by the French government to lift its seven-year-old embargo on the sale of weapons to Middle East combatants favors the Arab states.

The report in Beirut, a pro-Israel newspaper, could not be officially confirmed, but Syria is known to have shown interest in obtaining Western-made radar and electronic equipment for its air force.

Syria is generally satisfied with Soviet-built weapons, but press reports here have said that Syrian pilots consider Soviet radar to be inferior to Western-made radar.

Press sources believe that Syria may need more sophisticated radar stations to serve the Soviet MIG-23s received since the Middle East War last October.

The same sources also noted that Syria has been replacing radar stations destroyed by Israeli raids during the war.

The sources, quoting reliable information from Damascus, said that if Syria can obtain high-quality radar and electronic equipment, the efficiency of its air force could surpass Egypt's and match Israel's.

Press commentators here said that the lifting of the French embargo opened a new scope for Arab arms purchases. France can supply the sophisticated weapons the Arabs need, and the oil-producing Arab states have the funds for them.

Funds for Nixon Transfer
WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP).—President Ford asked Congress today for a supplemental appropriation of \$850,000, to help finance Richard Nixon's transition from chief executive to private citizen.

Of the total, \$450,000 will provide funds for transfer costs. The additional \$400,000 would pay for Mr. Nixon's annual pension of \$80,000, the salaries of his office staff and related expenses.

Suharto in Singapore
SINGAPORE, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—President Suharto of Indonesia arrived today on a state visit. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and the Cabinet were at the airport to greet him.

Third World Prevails

World Population Conference Radically Alters UN's Plan

By Gladwin Hill

BUCHAREST, Aug. 29 (NYT).—Debate here got down literally to the problems of using a single comma and whether a word should be "would" or "should," and finally a demure woman delegate from Iran asked that such issues be settled by immediate votes.

"We haven't had a hot meal in five days," she said plaintively. "Then a British delegate suggested the use of 'could' as a compromise between 'would' and 'should.'"

After 10 days, the UN's World Population Conference last night thus neared the end of its pick-and-shovel work and prepared for two final days of parliamentary formalities to put a seal of approval on its findings.

The 135-nation conference's 92-point "plan of action"—a set of suggested guidelines for nations in formulating population policies—has been laboriously revised, almost line by line.

Details Not Known

Pending completion of a vast secretarial job of codification, no one was sure of the final details that had emerged from the avalanche of 340 proposed amendments to the draft plan prepared at a series of pre-conference United Nations meetings.

What was clear was that the declaration had been radically reoriented.

The original thrust was that excessive population threatened worldwide development and that population limitation should be a major component of development policies.

As revised, population limitation was pointedly subordinated to economic and social development itself as the prime means of rationalizing population growth.

In effect, nations antagonistic or indifferent to population limitation took the industrialized nations' history of automatically declining fertility and tossed it back at them, saying, "If that way was good enough, why isn't it good enough for us?"

The change in the declaration's tone was attributable largely to the fact that the underdeveloped nations—which were less active in the original drafting process—outnumbered the advanced nations by more than two to one both in the United Nations and at this conference.

80 Million a Year

While most of the world's population growth—now approaching 80 million persons a year—is centered in the less affluent, so-called Third World nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and while some of them are concerned about excessive population and resultant dilution of capital and material resources, the debate here has shown that those nations are far more preoccupied with development.

Noting that most of the proposed amendments to the declaration had come from Third World countries, Ali Oubonour of Algeria, who presided over the principal debates, said at a news conference yesterday:

"The underdeveloped countries want to restore the paramountcy of development over the matter of negatively influencing fertility rates."

In many of their parliamentary maneuvers, the Third World countries have been supported by the Soviet-led Communist bloc, which aspires to leadership of the Third World.

The poorer countries have also received a degree of tacit support from some of the advanced nations such as Sweden, which attach much importance to economic development and have seen their own birth rates decline as development occurred.

Basic Recommendation

The draft action plan's basic recommendation is that nations strive to reduce the present 2 per cent annual world population increase to 1.7 per cent by 1985—with the reduction to be effected entirely among the developing nations, which have about two-thirds of the world's nearly four billion people.

The United States proposed a more ambitious objective—a systematic effort to attain "a replacement level of fertility, an average of two children per family, by the year 2000." But the entire trend of the conference has been away from any such undertaking, rather than toward it.

The advanced countries have

received an emphatic message from the Third World that it wants a far larger measure of assistance in economic development.

Most of the conference's changes to date in the action plan presumably will be approved, since it will take a two-thirds vote in the final plenary sessions to block them.

Coup Backers Are Purged By Clerides

NICOSIA, Aug. 29 (AP).—President Glafcos Clerides today purged his administration of more officials appointed by the conspirators who deposed Archbishop Makarios last month.

An official announcement said that Savvas Antoniou, police chief in the Makarios government, was reinstated. He took over his old post from a police officer appointed by the Greek officers of the Cyprus National Guard, an by leaders of the Greek-Cypriot EOKA-B underground, who jointly overthrew President Makarios in a bloody coup July 15.

Mr. Clerides replaced another anti-Makarios man, Andrei Paristinos, who was appointed to the rebels as permanent secretary to the presidency. Mr. Paristinos was the last supporter of a coup who retained a high government post.

Mr. Clerides yesterday reinstated as foreign minister another Makarios appointee, John Christofides, who was ousted after a coup.

Mr. Clerides's purge of a pointee of the conspirators lined up to the since-reinstated Greek junta was seen as part of a campaign to weaken gradually the dissident EOKA-B group that continues to terrorize Makarios supporters in some parts of the island.

U.S. British Accused

ATHENS, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Ezekian Papadomou, leader of the Greek Cypriot Communist party, today accused United States and Britain supporting Turkey's claim for per cent of Cyprus's territory.

At a news conference meeting with Premier Constantinos Karamanlis, the 66-year-old secretary-general of the Greek Cypriot party said: "President Glafcos Clerides told us at the breakfast in the Gens negotiations that both British and Americans supported a take-over of 34 per cent of Cyprus land by the Turks."

"On the other hand, the Sov Union asked for the departure of all foreign troops from the island and for the Cypriots to set their problems by themselves," Mr. Papadomou said.

Athens Charge Denied

ANKARA, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—The government today derided reports that Turkish troops had fired on Greek forces on the frontier between the countries.

The Foreign Ministry said the reports were false. Since the eruption of the Cyprus crisis, Greece and Turkey had had armor and men along the 132-mile border.

Waldheim Report

UNITED NATIONS, N. Aug. 29 (UPI).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today that he found on his week journey to Nicosia, Ankara, Athens a strong desire on the part of the Greek Cypriots to achieve a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus crisis.

He also told the Security Council that it would soon have to redefine the functions of UN peace-keeping forces on the island.

Mr. Waldheim reported to council in a written statement published this morning. He still in the special care unit Doctors Hospital, being treated for intestinal influenza and exhaustion.

Bonn Visit for Fim

BONN, Aug. 29 (AP).—Foreign Minister Aht Karjala will come to Bonn Sept. 1 to discuss bilateral questions with West German Foreign Minister Genscher.

U.K. Braces for Unwanted And Unavoidable Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

that keeps extremists on the right and left quiet and appears to be effective."

The mood of the country is such that several ministers talked privately of dire consequences of a continued economic failure. There is genuine worry among some that serious strains could infect Britain's pleasant civility in the event inflation goes beyond 30 per cent and a sense of panic develops.

For his part, Mr. Wilson has been counting on his rather vague "social contract" with the labor unions to avoid inflationary pay claims.

What happens after a Labor victory—or one by the Tories—is a crucial political question.

Fewer Eyes Under Seat
BELFAST, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Former Conservative government minister Enoch Powell, who split with his party over Britain's racial policies, had traveled to Northern Ireland and a possible new career as member of Parliament.

Sources in the Protestant Ulster Unionist party said Powell had been offered a chance to run at the next general election as the party candidate for South Down, a Unionist stronghold for 30 years.

Occupied With Legal Problems

Nixon, in Seclusion, Is Called Red, Fatalistic by Friends

By Howard Seelye and William Chapman

N CLARENCE, Calif., Aug. 29 (UPI)—Richard Nixon, in a seclusion since resigning presidency, is described by friends as "tired, fatalistic and occupied with his legal problems."

Long-time friend said that Nixon is taking his fall from pretty hard but seemed to be "OK physically and mentally." Another political associate who visited Nixon here a few days ago noted rumors that Mr. Nixon was suffering from major emotional problems.

There is nothing to the report he has been acting in an "OK or unusual way," the friend said.

Reluctant to Talk

Efforts to contact Mr. Nixon's aides have been largely unsuccessful, and most of the people who have been closest to Nixon here a few days ago are reluctant to talk about those who do have asked to be identified.

By old friends who stood by him during the long Watergate ordeal have not been invited and, in some cases, have been unable to talk to him on telephone.

At least five congressional aides, vacationing at home with no access to Nixon, have had calls from the former president.

Nixon called Rep. Gillespie, D-Miss., to chat with what Rep. Montgomery said was a "personal matter."

Nixon was not seeking any for his personal and legal

problems and did not mention the possibility of his being prosecuted by special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski, Rep. Montgomery said. The congressman described Mr. Nixon's mood as "quiet" and "dignified."

"Down in the dumps"

In Milwaukee, an aide to Rep. Glenn Davis, R-Wis., an old friend of the former President, said Mr. Nixon seemed "depressed." In a telephone conversation Monday with Rep. Davis.

Press assistant, Bob Halsey, quoted Rep. Davis as saying Mr. Nixon was "down in the dumps" and wanted to talk to old friends and see how things were.

Mr. Nixon had referred obliquely to his legal problems in a conversation with Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, D-Ill., according to Rep. Rostenkowski. Mr. Nixon had said he had "problems" with Mr. Jaworski and asked: "Do you think the jacks want to pick the carcass?"

Others with whom Mr. Nixon talked are Rep. Edward Hebert, D-La., and Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C.

Herbert Klein, a former communications director for Mr. Nixon and now an executive with Metromedia, Inc., in Los Angeles, said yesterday that "everyone I've talked to says that Mr. Nixon is on top of things and that he is assessing his problems realistically." Persons who have talked to former Press Secretary Ron Ziegler quote him as saying that Mr. Nixon "is coming along fine."

Two Occasions

On only two occasions since Mr. Nixon returned to California on Aug. 9, as far as is known, has he ventured from San Clemente—once for a drive south and once for a picnic on a beach in Ventura. Both trips were soon after his departure from the White House.

Accompanying him from Washington, and serving as aides, have been Mr. Ziegler, former appointments secretary Stephen Bull, a military aide, Marine Corps Lt. Col. Jack Brennan, and a handful of secretaries and other assistants.

The Nixon's longtime personal servants, Manolo and Fina Sanchez, also are here.

A source estimated that the former President spends \$10,000 a month for mortgage payments, staff salaries and legal expenses, not counting personal living expenses.

"He has a lot of personal decisions to make about what real estate properties to keep and other such matters," another friend said.

Offers Reported

It also has been reported that a number of employment offers have been made to Mr. Nixon, but that he has decided not to practice law.

A report being circulated in Washington indicates that Mr. Nixon will be engaged as a contributing editor to Reader's Digest at a salary in excess of \$100,000 a year.

Despite the reported fatigue, Mr. Nixon is said by close friends to maintain a schedule of physical exercise, with daily dips in the pool at his home and occasional strolls on the beach.

But there are contradictory reports concerning his condition. A friend says it is his feeling that Mr. Nixon knows what happened to him but cannot figure out why.

An explanation given for his decision to disappear from public view is that he has not made up his mind what to say about matters, particularly in view of legal complications facing him, and that he does not want to engage in small talk with friends or discuss Watergate or his resignation.

A friend who visited Mr. Nixon last week said that the former President is still trying to figure out what happened and that he is "worried about the legal problems and his future."



GRIEF FOR A FRIEND—Houston Patrolman Lee Yeoman (left) and colleagues paying their respects to Art, a police department German Shepherd killed on duty, when a shot fired at the policeman hit the dog.

U.S. Agency's Procedures Queried

Numerous A-Plant Safety Violations Cited

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI)—The Atomic Energy Commission regularly finds safety violations in more than one out of three of the facilities it inspects, but it imposes a penalty in only a small fraction of even the most serious of these cases, commission records show.

For the year ending June 30, for example, commission inspectors found a total of 3,333 violations in 1,283 of the 3,047 installations they examined.

According to the commission's own definition, 98 of these charges were considered to fall in the most serious of three categories of violation and posed a health threat in that they caused, or were likely to cause, radiation exposure to employees or the public in excess of permitted limits. They involved the release of radioactive materials in the environment beyond permitted limits or were a security threat.

During the year in which inspectors found more than 3,000 violations, however, the commission imposed punishments on only eight occasions. The commission revoked the licenses of two small companies and levied civil penalties against six others totaling \$87,000.

Possible Dangers

The possible dangers inherent in these violations range from what experts believe is the extremely remote possibility of a major reactor accident, by which hundreds of thousands of persons could be exposed to lethal radiation doses, down to the less remote chance of the accidental exposure of employees working in various kinds of nuclear facilities.

"The fact that the AEC finds violations in one third of the installations it inspects is clear evidence the regulations do not work," Anthony Mazzocchi, legislative director for the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers' Union, charged in an interview in his Washington office.

"These numbers are proof positive that the commission is more interested in the health of the corporation than the health of the worker."

Dr. Donald Knuth, director of the commission's regulatory division, defended the enforcement record as being consistent with the commission's philosophy of encouraging industry to be responsible for living up to safety regulations.

"By and large," Dr. Knuth said, "I think our enforcement program is effective."

Voluntary Corrections

Dr. Knuth explained that, before the commission took the admittedly rare step of revoking a license or imposing a civil penalty, it requested the corporation in question to make a correction voluntarily, and these requests usually were complied with. The 1972-74 proportion of violations to inspections was not unique. During the last five years, the commission made 10,230 inspections and found 3,704 violations with one or more violations. Civil penalties or some other sanction were imposed only 22 times.

The numbers of installations with violations, installations that were inspected and installations that were penalized have emerged from an examination of AEC records by The New York Times at a time when the United States is embarking on a drive to increase both the size and number of nuclear power plants.

1,990 Plants Planned

In the last five years, the number of nuclear plants that are operating, under construction or planned has jumped from 104 to 247. The commission's projections call for 1,000 plants to be operating in the United States within the next 25 years.

Although the commission has said that an accidental explosion is a highly remote threat to the public at large, the potential of such an event in a densely populated area has meant that the

commission has adopted increasingly stringent safety regulations. Possible injury to the nearly 200,000 employees the government now estimates are involved in various facets of the industry is a somewhat more likely danger.

While critics of the commission have long urged that stricter safety regulations be required, comparatively few have focused on the question of whether the AEC is adequately enforcing the regulations now on the books.

Coast Guard Differs on Yacht Hijackings

By John D. Morris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI)—Congressional and Coast Guard investigators agreed yesterday that drug runners bent on hijacking yachts and other pleasure boats were a menace to mariners, particularly in the Caribbean and adjacent waters.

But a House Merchant Marine and Fisheries subcommittee failed to elicit evidence from Coast Guard witnesses to support a staff report that "literally hundreds" of boats had disappeared since 1971 and that "the great bulk of the victims were actual or suspected targets of drug smugglers."

The report was made public Tuesday by the subcommittee's chairman, Rep. John Murphy, D-N.Y.

Comdr. Marshall Phillips, chief watch officer of the Coast Guard Operations Center, testified at yesterday's hearing that "only four cases of actual hijacking" had been documented in the last three years.

"But the possibility that as many as 30 more vessels may have fallen victim to hijackers or pirates cannot be discounted despite the lack of hard evidence," he added.

Another witness, Adm. Owen Siler, commander of the Coast Guard, described the drug runners as "definitely dangerous," in reply to a question by Rep. Murphy.

Kissinger Plans Two Trips in Fall

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI)—The State Department announced today that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger plans two trips abroad in October and November—one to the Middle East, the other to Asia, Russia and Italy.

Department spokesman Robert Anderson said that definite schedules have not been completed but that Mr. Kissinger expects to go to the Middle East possibly in late October for further consultations with the Arab and Israeli governments on prospects for reopening the Geneva Middle East peace conference.

Mr. Anderson said that in November Mr. Kissinger probably will visit India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and the Soviet Union, with a stopover in Rome to address the World Food Conference.

N.Y. Times Increases Price to 20 Cents

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (UPI)—The newspaper price of The New York Times on weekdays will be increased on Monday to 20 cents from 15 cents in New York City and within a 50-mile radius of the city, as well as on all of Long Island.

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, publisher of the Times, said yesterday in announcing the increase that the weekday price in areas beyond the 50-mile radius would remain at the present 15 cents. The price of the Sunday edition of the Times beyond the 50-mile area will be raised to \$1, from 90 cents, effective next Sunday. The price of the Sunday paper will remain at 60 cents in the city and suburbs, and all of Long Island.

San Jose Loses Its Accent

SAN JOSE, Calif., Aug. 29 (UPI)—The accent is off San Jose. Under public pressure, city councilmen have reversed themselves and removed the accent on the "e" in San Jose.

Last week they added the accent as a salute to the city's Mexican-American heritage. Citizens protested that the accent would force expensive and impractical changes in typewriters, stationery, documents and signs.

Within two days after the spraying, sparrows and barn swallows began to die at one of the stables.

"There literally were bushel baskets full of those dead wild birds," Dr. Phillips recalled.

Horses began to get sick, their skin erupting in ulcers. They refused to eat. Fifty-four were affected.

"As of this date, 35 of these horses have died," the state veterinarian said. "There were 12 abortions in mares of young colts."

The mares lost the colts in the summer of 1971. The horses began to die in 1972.

Then two girls who lived at one of the stables became ill with what was then an undiagnosable kidney disease. Their mother and the co-owner of the stables complained of constant headaches.

Soil samples taken in the area were the ones in which the dioxin was identified early this month. Now the four stables are safe. The soil in which the waste oil contaminated by 2,4,5-T was sprayed has been removed.

Dr. Barry Commoner, director of the Center for the Biology of Natural Systems at Washington University in St. Louis, who is a renowned environmental scientist, said that he knew of no other incident in which dioxin had been identified in deaths outside the laboratory. But it had been suspected in some field cases, he said.

A team at the laboratories in Atlanta identified the highly toxic substance after almost two years of analysis. The Atlanta center came into the case after the involvement of the two girls.

"We didn't know what we were looking for," Dr. Kimbrough said. "That is why it took so long. We thought at first it might be some kind of a nerve poison and that sent us off on the wrong track. It was a needle in the haystack."

The laboratory team found the needle, known by chemists as 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin, also known as dioxin or TCDD. That substance had been suspected by many scientists as the cause of birth defects in children born in defoliated areas of South Vietnam.

Vietnam Herbicide Element Killed 35 Horses in Missouri

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 29 (UPI)—Dioxin, the deadly chemical contained in a herbicide once used to defoliate forests in South Vietnam, has been identified as the agent that killed at least 35 horses and scores of other animals in Missouri.

Two young girls, one 6 and one 10, became ill because of exposure to the substance. The younger suffered such severe kidney damage that she was hospitalized for four weeks.

Laboratory tests with animals found that dioxin not only caused birth defects in guinea pigs but also killed the animals at levels as low as 0.0006 milligram for each kilogram of body weight. Because of these findings the use of herbicide orange, which contains 2,4,5-T and which is contaminated by dioxin, was suspended in September, 1971. Its use in the United States as a herbicide had been placed under restrictions in 1970.

Connecticut Says It Will Still Use Electric Shock

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 29 (UPI)—Connecticut corrections officials say they will continue treating sexual offenders with electric shock and hypnosis.

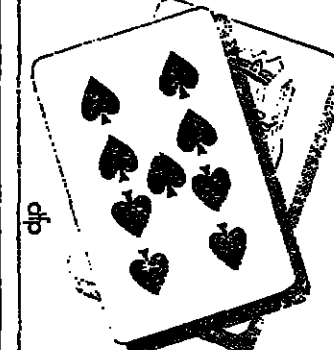
Commissioner John Manson called the federal government's decision to abandon such programs "antiscience."

Mr. Manson said none of the 11 convicts treated in the state program, which is for repeated sexual attacks on children, has been charged with further sex offenses. One inmate has been out of jail for a year, and the 10 others have been free for an average of six months, he said.

The inmates, who volunteer for the program, watch slides of nude women and children, state officials said. There are no shocks when the slides of women are shown, but when children's pictures are flashed on the screen, the inmate receives electric shocks in the genital area.

A hypnotist then puts the inmate through an imaginary sexual experience with a child in which fear and terror are induced. Both processes are repeated until the inmate no longer associates sexual pleasure with children.

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Price of Bread Hits 60 Cents

In New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (UPI)—The average price of bread in the New York area last week rose one cent more to 60 cents, setting a record during the last year, the price of a one-pound six-ounce loaf of white bread has continued to rise and set records. The 22 per cent increase, a 49 cents a year ago, has continued the spectacular rise between 1972 and 1973 at a time of World War I. The comparable amount had doubled in price over 10 years from 7.7 cents to 77.7 cents.

Land's Gierck in U.S. Oct. 8

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Land Gierck, first secretary of the Communist party, came here Oct. 8, the first official from that country to visit the United States since World War II. A White House spokesman announced Tuesday.

Press Secretary John S. Gierck said that the length of Gierck's official visit has not fixed, but that he is expected to travel outside Washington, D.C., to meet with President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger.

Hughson said Mr. Gierck coming in response to an invitation extended by former Sen. Richard Nixon when Nixon visited Warsaw in mid-1973.

to Free Europe Aid

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI)—President Ford today signed legislation authorizing \$49.9 million to support Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty and to express the United States' support for international broadcasting.

The law is for the year that ends last month.

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Fire Chief Rules Out Bomb

Chattanooga Blast Kills 1, Injures 13

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 29 (AP).—Half a downtown block was left in rubble today after an explosion, which killed at least one person, ripped through a ghetto area.

Kenyatta Renominated

NAIROBI, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—President Jomo Kenyatta, about 85, has been nominated as the only candidate for October's presidential election. He is assured of election to his third five-year term.

At least 13 persons were injured. "I can confirm that they found at least one body in the rubble," said police Sgt. Ronald Burnett. "That's all I know right now." The victim, a man, was not immediately identified.

The body was discovered as workmen began searching the rubble of four buildings which were destroyed by fire following the early morning blast. Flames from the burning rubble had kept firemen and policemen from beginning a thorough search for victims.

None of the known injured was hurt critically.

There were 20 customers at a nearby restaurant at 3:30 a.m., the time of the blast, and one customer said many of them were hurt.

"I'm sure that it was not a bomb, but I don't know just exactly what caused it," Fire Chief Harry Jett said of the blast.

The four buildings which were destroyed, as well as most of those surrounding it, were combined business and residential structures.

The blast destroyed two night clubs, a church and a barber shop.

Near the blast scene, autos parked in the street were severely damaged by flying bricks and other debris. A pile of bricks smashed a new Cadillac down to its wheel hubs.

All up and down Ninth Street, a main artery in the downtown area, store windows were broken. Across the street from the blast, every window was blown in the front of a three-story apartment building.

Broken liquor bottles from several liquor stores in the area were strewn about. Policemen patrolled the area to keep looters away.

Chile Plans Trial For Top Aides of Allende Regime

SANTIAGO, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—A group of former government ministers and supporters of the late President Salvador Allende will soon be tried on charges ranging from corruption to high treason, reliable sources said here.

The sources said that the state had almost finished compiling its evidence but had not yet set the trial date.

Some of the group, including the former secretary-general of the Chilean Communist party, Luis Corvalan, could face the death penalty, they added.

Others facing trial include former Economy Ministers Sergio Bitar, Jose Cademartori, Fernando Flores and Carlos Matas, former Foreign Ministers Clodomiro Almeyda and Orlando Letelier.

Most of them were arrested shortly after the military overthrow of Mr. Allende's leftist coalition government last Sept. 11.



IT HAPPENS—Photographers will make, and photo editors will publish, pictures such as this: two lion cubs posed as bookends at a zoo near San Francisco.

First Break in 6 Years

Rains Raise Hope in Sahel Drought

LAGOS, Aug. 29 (AP).—Heavy rains—even floods—are sweeping parts of the west African famine zone, the first real break in the region's catastrophic six-year drought.

Relief agencies say rainfall appears to be "closer to normal" throughout the region than at any time in recent years.

But some fear the rains, which run from June through September, may yet fizzle out and result in widespread crop failures.

This would mean another critical year of acute food shortages across the sub-Saharan belt which runs through parts of Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger and Chad.

How well the rains have performed will not be known until the harvest in late October, when crop production can be gauged.

"Even if the drought is broken, continued relief will be required for at least another year," according to a UN relief worker.

Meanwhile, relief agencies are using planes, trucks and trans-Saharan caravans in the struggle to feed millions of near-starving Africans until the hoped-for harvest.

The rains have disrupted land transport and isolated villages in

many areas by wiping out west Africa's primitive network of dirt roads and desert tracks.

A U.S. food airlift, launched in June, is still under way, ferrying grain to remote outposts in hard-hit eastern Mali.

Huge C-130 cargo planes, which performed similar missions last year, already have flown more than 4,000 tons of food from Bamako, Mali's capital, to Gao, Goudam and Timbuktu.

U.S. airlifts are also expected to be mounted soon to assist sandwiped Mauritania and Chad, where relief officials report "very serious medical and nutritional problems."

U.S. financial aid is being used to mobilize about 3,000 camels in the region to carry 5,000 tons of food to outlying areas.

Truck caravans across the Sahara have been organized by the United States and the UN Office of Sahelian Relief Operations to deliver food to Mali and Niger from Algeria.

An international relief effort has moved 560,000 tons of grain—more than a third of it from the United States—through west African ports since March.

U.S. food aid granted to the region since 1972 totals 600,000

tons of grain, valued at more than \$121 million.

A multidonor mission led by OSRO will tour the devastated region later this year to make assessments of food needs for the 1974-75 crop year.

But, even if the drought is broken this year, relief workers point out, future problems facing the vast, sandy wilderness are staggering.

Some estimates have put the death toll as high as a million, although many relief agencies in the field consider that figure wildly exaggerated.

Most officials say communications are so poor that there is no way of knowing exactly how many have perished in the long drought.

Hundreds of thousands of cattle, goats and sheep have died, but again statistics are little more than guesswork.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that more than 3.5 million cattle, worth about \$400 million, died in 1973 alone.

It is estimated that at least 25 per cent of the cattle herds in the six worst-hit nations perished, with the bovine death toll soaring to 80 per cent in some areas.

Hundreds of thousands of refugees—again no one really knows how many there are—sit in squalid camps, almost totally dependent on food from abroad for survival.

Estimates on hard-core refugees range from a conservative 250,000 to as many as five million.

The nomads, particularly the Tuaregs, the famed "blue men" of the Sahara, are among the worst off.

While farmers can hope to return to the soil and rebuild their crops, the nomads, entirely dependent on their herds of cattle and goats for survival, have lost everything.

NATO Planning Sea Maneuvers

BRUSSELS, Aug. 29 (UPI).—The North Atlantic Treaty Organization will hold a major sea exercise during the second half of September, the organization announced today.

The two-week maneuver, named Northern Merger, will involve land, sea and air forces from nine of the 15 NATO members and take place in the North Sea, the Norwegian Sea, English Channel and adjacent land areas.

The countries taking part will be Belgium, Canada, Denmark, West Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Britain and the United States.

Eight-Man Coalition Formed in Iceland

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—A new Icelandic government has been formed and immediately raised the possibility of a new "cold war" with Britain by pledging to extend fishing limits from 12 to 200 miles next year.

Mathias Bjarnason, minister for fisheries in the eight-man coalition of four Progressives and four Independents said Tuesday: "The main role of our new government will be to extend Iceland's fisheries limits to 200 miles not later than the autumn of 1975."

In September, 1974, Iceland decided unilaterally to widen the limit from 12 to 50 miles, sparking a "cold war" with Britain and, to a lesser extent, West Germany.

Mrs. Gandhi Moves to Tighten India's Control Over Sikkim

NEW DELHI, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Sikkim, the tiny Himalayan protectorate that has gone through political turmoil during the last two years, will virtually become part of India after the government gets a constitutional amendment bill approved by Parliament next week to provide representation for Sikkim in Parliament. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who made the decision at a cabinet-level meeting today, also called in the opposition party leaders, for their support. The bill was readily backed by most of the opposition leaders, although a few expressed apprehension about possible hostile reaction from China.

China has condemned India's recent maneuvers in Sikkim that have reduced the powers of the ruler, Chogyal Palden Thondup Namgyal, and enabled the pro-Indian Congress party in Sikkim to gain control of the newly formed legislative assembly. Further, an Indian official now is administrator of Sikkim, which is situated between India and Chinese-controlled Tibet.

An official spokesman denied that the move was intended to make Sikkim an "internal part of India." He said that the Indian government was merely responding to "urgent requests from the Sikkim government" seeking closer links with the economic, social and political institutions of India.

"India does not intend to affect or dilute in any way the distinct personality of Sikkim," the spokesman added.

India's move to tighten control over Sikkim began when the Chogyal started to assert his independence a few years ago. In an attempt to break away from ties with India under a 1950 treaty, the Chogyal had quarreled with Indian-nominated prime ministers and had also sought foreign economic assistance to develop Sikkim.

Last year, the Chogyal handed over Sikkim's administration to an Indian official who was named as the chief executive. The Chogyal also allowed a free election to the Legislative Assembly that resulted in the defeat of his supporters.

The assembly recently passed a resolution seeking participation in Indian political and economic systems. India already has been made responsible for Sikkim's

Deserter Claims U.S. Seized Him On Canadian Soil

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Aug. 29 (AP).—A U.S. Army deserter was arrested at the Canadian border by American customs officials, who claim he was on international soil.

But the deserter's lawyer says he can produce half a dozen witnesses and a newspaper photograph that prove his client was on Canadian soil when U.S. Customs officials hauled him into the ground and pulled him into the customs building.

Ronald Anderson, 31, was arrested Saturday when he and his wife tried to cross into the United States to visit relatives. He was held at Hialeah, Wash., and on Monday was transferred to the stockade at Fort Lewis, southeast of Tacoma.

Mr. Anderson's mother, Betty Peterson of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., said her son deserted from the Army in 1968 after he was denied conscientious objector status.

He fled to Canada, was granted immigrant status and would have been eligible to apply for Canadian citizenship, this fall. He and his wife, Linda, are in Mission, British Columbia, where he worked as a carpenter.

An Army spokesman at Fort Lewis said Mr. Anderson was being held pending investigation of a charge of being absent without leave.

Thais Act to Cool Labor Agitation

BANGKOK, Aug. 29 (AP).—Thailand changed its labor law Tuesday, loosening curbs on worker organizations and speeding up grievance procedures, in an effort to cool down widespread strikes and unrest.

Interior Minister Luang At-tasith Sittithumrorn, head of a top-level committee that has been studying the law, warned yesterday that strict action would be taken against violators.

The new regulations require that negotiations begin within two days instead of 21 after workers submit demands to management. Workers are forbidden to strike or management to close down during the first eight days of negotiations. If no progress is made in the first three days, a Labor Department mediator is to step in. After the eight days the two sides may enter binding arbitration.



Chogyal Palden Thondup Namgyal

economic development, defense foreign affairs and internal security. With the extension of parliamentary jurisdiction, Sikkim will become virtually equal to any of India's 21 other states, although it will retain some autonomy.

Samuel Hepburn Dies; Ex-Head of Salvation Army

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 29 (AP).—Commissioner Samuel Hepburn, 77, former head of the Salvation Army, died yesterday in a hospital after suffering a heart attack.

A native of Manchester, England, Commissioner Hepburn served in the Salvation Army for 50 years and headed it five years, acting as the national spokesman and chairman of the national policy-making body, the Commissioner's Conference.

He held the post of national commander from 1966 until retired here in April 1971.

Bishop Andrzej Wronk Dies; Ex-Head of Polish Episcopate

WARSAW, Aug. 29 (UPI).—The Most Rev. Andrzej Wronk, auxiliary bishop of Wroclaw, died today, the first of the Polish Episcopate.

Wyland F. Leadbetter, MILLINOCKET, Maine, 29 (AP).—Wyland F. Leadbetter, 67, former president of American Urological Association died yesterday after a short illness. He was chief of urology at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston for 17 years.

Gerhard C. Arenstorf, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 29 (AP).—Gerhard C. Arenstorf, of Nashville, who was considered one of the best young mathematicians in the world, died yesterday in a fall from a tree in his back yard.

Mr. Arenstorf last month traveled to East Germany tied to a second place on the first U.S. team to participate in the International High School Mathematical Olympiad.

Black Population In U.S. Colleges Lags Despite Gains

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP).—Despite large gains in the percentage of blacks in the student bodies of American colleges and universities, blacks remain substantially lower than the percentage of blacks in the national population, according to a new study.

A 280-page report made this week "disputes the popular belief that blacks and Spanish-Americans have made the enrollment gap with students, a foundation spokesman said.

Blacks made up 6.5 per cent of the undergraduates and 10 per cent of the graduate students in 1970, while the population constituted 11.1 per cent of the total U.S. population, the report said.

In 1960, 5.3 per cent of undergraduates and 2.9 per cent of the graduate students were black, it said.

The number of blacks enrolled at colleges and universities rose between 1960 and 1970, from 420,948 to 638,244. But there also was a surge in white enrollment, from 2,734,015 to 6,388,244.

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Military Presence at Issue

U.S. Korean Role Is Debated As Park Crackdown Spreads

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, Aug. 29 (NYT).—Against a backdrop of political unrest here, the presence of American forces in South Korea has become a controversial issue. The debate—both here and in Washington—is over whether the presence of 38,000 soldiers and their families, a handful of Navy ships and a handful of Marines is necessary to protect the United States' interests in the Far East. American diplomats and military officers here say yes. So do American supporters of President Chung Hee Park, whose government has recently cracked down on political dissidents.

These Americans assert that U.S. forces deter the North Koreans from interfering and demonstrate the American intention of fulfilling defense treaty obligations to South Korea.

Critics in U.S. On the other hand an increasing number of U.S. congressmen and other critics of President Park, such as Sen. Edwin Muskie of Maine, the former U.S. ambassador to Japan, say they assert that the United States could become embroiled in a war not in its interests and that its troops here support a politically repressive government.

South Korean officials vigorously defend the need for the troops. They say that if the Americans were withdrawn, the North Koreans might miscalculate and start a war. They also assert that the Americans make up for South Korean deficiencies and thus maintain a balance of power.

The North Koreans are equally vigorous and a good bit more brutal in demanding the removal of all American troops from South Korea, pointing out that their Chinese allies have long since departed. The Communists con-

ced that the Americans here are a source of tension and potential conflict and an obstacle to peace in Korea.

The U.S. forces are under the command of Gen. Richard S. Ewell and 16 other generals and admirals. Part of that top-heavy command structure is a leftover from Korean war days, part is from the political requirements of the mission here and part reflects the role of American generals as commanders and advisers of South Korean forces.

It is an open secret that the United States has tactical nuclear weapons in South Korea, although the official policy, as everywhere, is to neither confirm nor deny that. Military officials here have two security concerns about the weapons. First, they might be overrun and captured by North Koreans or seized and used aggressively by South Koreans.

Military officials said the 28th Air Defense Brigade and its 80 F-4 Phantom fighters are the most important American forces here since they help to offset North Korean air superiority. The brigade also has crucial communications and control functions.

But the remainder of the U.S. forces have primarily political rather than military significance, especially when the relative strength of South Korean forces against North Korean forces is measured.

The South Koreans have an army of 600,000 men, plus a marine corps numbering 29,000, according to the authoritative International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. The North Korean Army numbers 400,000.

Vietnam Veterans The South Koreans also have experience as a number of their officers fought in Vietnam. The North Koreans have not fought since the Korean War ended in 1953. In addition, South Korean reserves and militia vastly outnumber those in North Korea.

The North Koreans, however, have an edge in armor, which American officers said was not important in Korea's mountainous terrain, and in artillery, which does make a difference because the Communists have more guns with longer ranges.

In the air, the North Koreans have an advantage in both the number and performance of their aircraft. They have 45,000 men in the air force and 800 combat aircraft, including about 130 Russian MiG-21 jet fighters. The South Korean Air Force of 25,000 men has only 200 combat aircraft, including 26 Phantoms.

In this situation, American military officials said, U.S. forces could be withdrawn without upsetting the military balance if four conditions were met:

- If the withdrawal were not hasty and were done after full consultation with the South Koreans and negotiations with the North Koreans. The United States would like to get a non-aggression guarantee from North Korea and its Chinese and Russian allies.
- If a \$1.5-billion modernization plan for the South Korean forces were completed. It is running about \$257 million behind schedule as Congress has lagged on appropriating funds.
- If the South Koreans were trained to take over the weapons and equipment of units such as the air defense brigade and learned to operate its sophisticated communications equipment.
- If the South Koreans improved their command and control capabilities. Some contend that the only way that will happen is for the Americans to leave so the South Koreans can run things for themselves.

A Million Demonstrators SEOUL, Aug. 29 (AP).—More than a million South Koreans today demonstrated across the country for the ninth straight day against Japan and North Korea over the recent assassination attempt against President Park.

This was the biggest turnout for a single day since the demonstrations began Aug. 19.



ARMS HAUL—The submachine gun held by this policeman in Baltimore is one of about 2,000 weapons turned in since police offered a \$50 bounty for each usable firearm turned in to them. The program began Friday; so far it has cost \$100,000.

Turkish Storms Kill 15

ANKARA, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—At least 15 persons died today in the Taurus mountains of Southern Turkey as violent storms caused flash floods.

Cosmos-674 Launched

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-674, another in its series of unmanned earth satellites, Tass said.

Saigon Units South of Hue Are Attacked

Communist Forces Shift to the North

SAIGON, Aug. 29 (AP).—Heavy fighting erupted for the first time in several months near the old imperial capital of Hue on the coast north of Danang, the Saigon command reported today.

Government forces have been preoccupied for six weeks with enemy attacks south of Danang. Yesterday, the center of pressure shifted when North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces slammed nearly 2,000 rounds of shells into a string of government positions guarding Highway 1, about 15 miles southeast of Hue, then followed up with infantry assaults, the Saigon command said.

Lt. Col. Do Viet, deputy chief spokesman for the command, said the fighting was about four miles from Highway 1, the principal north-south highway in South Vietnam that leads to Saigon.

Col. Viet said the positions hit included the headquarters of a government militia battalion, two militia companies and three squad-size outposts, each manned by about a dozen soldiers. The total government force numbered about 400 men, he said.

Initial reports from the Saigon command said five government soldiers were wounded and about 50 were missing. The command said 129 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed in the fighting yesterday. Col. Viet confirmed reports that, at about the same time the fighting was going on, an estimated

For Some Norwegians, Taxes Take Total Income—And Then Some

OSLO, Aug. 29 (WP).—Norwegian factory owner Gunnar Nilssen will pay 145 per cent of his total income in taxes this year. He is one of approximately 2,000 Norwegians who will have to dip into their assets to pay taxes higher than their yearly income after a tax law change last year.

"I guess I shall pay that kind of taxes as long as there is anything left of my fortune," Mr. Nilssen said. "But I think it is just too bad."

A shipowner who was a member of the advisory State Tax Board resigned in protest when he found that his tax this year would be around 125 per cent. "I cannot demand morality in tax questions when the state does not bother about such morality," he said.

Until January, the law stipulated that no person should pay more than 80 per cent of income. The Socialist majority in parliament, made up of the Labor party and the Socialist Alliance, abolished that rule.

In the highest income brackets, the tax is 80 per cent. In addition, there is a tax on assets, whether property, shares or money held at home or abroad. This tax amounts to 2.5 per cent a year and comes on top of the income tax.

For persons with relatively large holdings and relatively low incomes, this combination pushes them above 100 per cent of income. The Labor party is preparing next year's budget, to be presented in October, and there are expectations that the 80 per cent rule will be reintroduced.

Philippines Seizes 57 as Subversives

MANILA, Aug. 29 (NYT).—The Defense Department said yesterday that 57 alleged Communists have been arrested for smuggling in arms and manufacturing explosives.

Describing the smuggling operation as the biggest in recent years, the department said that 38 persons, among them three college professors and two writers, had been seized during the last three months. It said 19 others were being held on charges of making explosives.

The department added that clandestine anti-government activities were continuing and that measures were being taken to cope with them.

It said that recent searches had unearthed materials for the manufacture of explosives, along with subversive documents, in two business establishments and seven residences around Manila.

The department said sabotage teams had apparently been formed by anti-government elements for operations in outlying regions. These are being trained somewhere in Manila, it said.

During the last two years, encounters with the new People's Army, as the military arm of the Communist party is called, have been reported in Isabela, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Samar and Panay provinces.

Philippine Town Falls

MANILA, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Moslem rebels have occupied Balabagan, a town of 25,000 persons in the southern Philippines, and repelled a government drive to retake it. Manila newspapers said today.

CIA Said to Pay Captive Thais

BANGKOK, Aug. 29 (AP).—The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has deposited nearly \$2 million in Thai banks to cover the full back pay of Thai "volunteer" soldiers soon to be released from captivity in Laos, government sources reported today.

The Pathet Lao are reported to be ready to release about 40 Thai mercenaries and an American civilian, and the Laos government is ready to free its North Vietnamese prisoners in a exchange scheduled for Oct. 15.

Nearly 20,000 Thai mercenaries recruited, supported and paid by the CIA—fought for the royal Lao government before the Laos peace agreement in February, 1973.

France Acts to Ease Service for Soldiers

PARIS, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—French Defense Minister Jacques Chirac today announced measures aimed at improving conditions of service for France's thousands of young conscripts. The measures include the lifting of a ban on more than 200 publications barred from the barracks, an improved system of pay and of short-term passes and a reduction in the number of youths exempted from military service.

Belgium Ousts 105 Pakistani Workers

BRUSSELS, Aug. 29 (AP).—About 105 Pakistanis were expelled from Belgium yesterday, the police said. The men were a roundup of illegal immigrants, arrested yesterday, are put on a plane for Pakistan. Officials said an estimated 500 Pakistanis have entered Belgium recently in the hope of securing work permits following a government amnesty earlier this month at regularized the status of illegal workers. But the amnesty applied only to workers who entered Belgium before April 1.

Bonn Security Chief Admits He Gave Red Spy Clearance

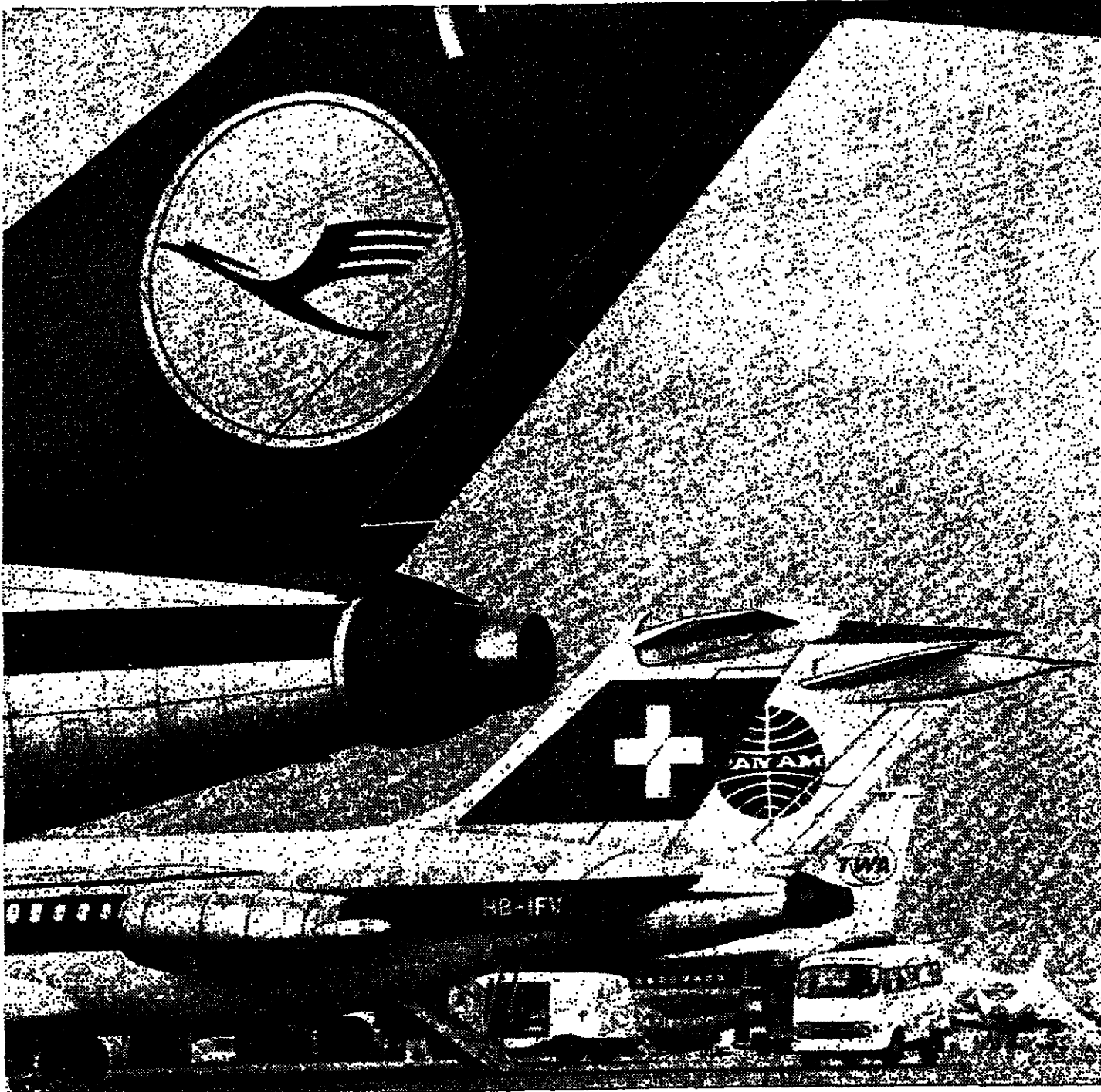
BONN, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—The chief of West Germany's security office, Guenter Nolau, admitted a parliamentary commission today that he had given clearance to a Communist spy for an official government post despite "a ruinous uncertainty" about his background. The parliamentary commission, trying to learn how East German spy Guenter Guillaume penetrated the West German government in 1949 and was later named personal assistant to former Chancellor Willy Brandt. Mr. Brandt resigned as chancellor in May after Guillaume had been unmasked. The 49-year-old man and his wife are still being held in West Germany. Mr. Nolau was questioned by a commission today about three conversations with Herbert Eber, Social Democratic parliamentary party leader, between June of last year and February this year. He affirmed that he had kept no notes of what was said.

Referring to appearing before the commission personally, Mr. Nolau told the commission that Guillaume was the subject of the three conversations he had with Mr. Eber. Guillaume became a personal assistant to Mr. Brandt on Dec. 1, 1972, and was officially appointed to the post after a routine security clearance on June 1, 1973. Before that he had served three years in the Economic Department of the Chancellery.

Mr. Nolau denied that any influence had been brought to bear on the security bureau during the processing of Guillaume's clearance.

He agreed that his bureau's records showed that Guillaume had worked for the Communist East German publishing house Volk und Wissen before he came to the West, ostensibly as a refugee, in 1954. But this aroused no suspicion, he said, since Volk und Wissen was not listed in the bureau's central registry as a front for espionage. He agreed that a Communist woman spy arrested in 1961 had also been associated with the publishing house but said the connection had been overlooked.

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Of Style and Substance

The American news conference is a form of communication that has been highly developed, and, with respect to the presidency, has become an important testing ground for all concerned. In Mr. Ford's first exposure to it as President, he conducted himself well. His answers were informed and to the point, and in terms of style and manner strengthened the impression he has made since he was precipitated into his present office.

Style and manner are important in televised news conferences. It is, in fact, one of the faults of this kind of public appearance that the image projected may, for better or worse, seem more significant than the substance of what is discussed. But when a President, like Mr. Ford, has had far less than the amount of nationwide exposure that is the usual lot of elected national officials, the media question-time serves a very useful purpose, for him and for the country.

But no president, dealing with matters vital to the nation, can long expect a suspension of public judgment on issues of substance, and for President Ford the most serious confrontation is almost certain to be over his policies on inflation. Indeed, that confrontation has already begun, in the wake of his comments on Wednesday on that complex and vital subject.

From the outset, it was clear that Mr. Ford's own tendencies lay in the direction of what can only be described as a negative approach by the federal government: chiefly, the reduction of national expenditure. His

rejection, again, of price and wage controls in the news conference tended to confirm that. And for a country which is experiencing the strange combination of rising prices and diminished production and employment known as stagflation, such an attitude is not inspiring.

But Mr. Ford also made it clear that he is not inflexibly wedded either to the policies of the previous administration or to ideas he himself had expressed as congressman. His emphasis on the forthcoming domestic summit conference on the economy, and his desire that concepts useful for improving the economy will emerge from it gives hope that if there are answers to America's role in combatting global inflation and the serious wrenching of old trade patterns that accompanies it, President Ford will be receptive. What role, if any Vice-President-designate Nelson Rockefeller will play in this area is, of course, matter for speculation, but as an economic pragmatist his influence could be important.

This is not a time when economic dogmatism of any brand offers very much hope. Measures to restore stability to prices and incomes must cover such a broad spectrum of domestic and international affairs, must move into such unexplored regions of economic control and encouragement, that flexibility and careful assessment of all the facts and opinions bearing on the case are essential. And President Ford clearly has not yet closed the door to such an innovative atmosphere.

Compassion and Justice

In parroting the view of Senate minority leader Hugh Scott that, since former President Nixon has "been hung . . . it doesn't seem . . . that in addition he should be drawn and quartered." Vice-President-designate Rockefeller has belittled the imperatives of a legal system grounded in justice and equity.

It betokens no absence of a decent sense of compassion to recognize the need for keeping firmly in mind the facts that led to the Nixon resignation. As the Republican minority in the House Judiciary Committee joined the Democratic majority in attesting, Mr. Nixon was neither hounded out of office nor was he hung. What led him to quit was the realization that he would be impeached by the full House and ordered removed by the Senate on the basis of incontrovertible evidence of obstruction of justice—much of it in the form of his own voice on White House tapes.

In making that choice, grave and humiliating though it was, Mr. Nixon avoided the possibility of even more severe consequences—the loss of his pension and other emoluments, which a guilty verdict in the Senate would have entailed. The manner of his departure also deprived the nation and history of the definitive judgment that would have flowed from a Senate decision based upon a full trial. Last March, Mr. Rockefeller himself asserted that resignation would leave "great and unresolved doubt." For his own part, Mr. Nixon, in leaving the White House, was at pains to avoid any personal acknowledgment of wrongdoing, citing nothing more than erosion of his "political base."

If the former President's resignation left the rest of the nation with deeply troubling

questions, it left special prosecutor Leon Jaworski with problems which his duty as an officer of the courts makes it impossible for him to avoid, no matter how painful they may be. Mr. Jaworski has already established a record of convictions and guilty pleas; he has a pending prosecution against John Ehrlichman and other of Mr. Nixon's associates in connection with the Watergate cover-up. It is based in large measure on evidence on which a grand jury indicated it would also have indicted Mr. Nixon had he not then been in the White House. Mr. Jaworski also has continuing criminal investigations into possible violations of the federal tax and gift statutes, in which Mr. Nixon and other of his close associates are pivotal figures.

On this record, the special prosecutor and others charged with enforcing the criminal statutes cannot carry forward the cases already under way and ignore Mr. Nixon's central role without doing basic violence to the rule of law and to their own sworn obligations to uphold the laws of the United States.

It is unpalatable and deeply disturbing to contemplate a former President of the United States in the dock. But to suggest, as Mr. Rockefeller has, that Mr. Nixon be exempted from the legal consequences of his act because he was President would be to establish a perverse precedent that, the higher the public trust one violates, the greater the possibility of evasion of legal responsibility. The time for consideration of mitigating circumstances that might justify clemency is after the rule of law has been impartially applied to all the accused co-conspirators and a judgment made on the facts.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Jacob Bronowski

One might say that the greatest achievement of Jacob Bronowski—the mathematician, biologist, historian, public servant and poet, who died at 66 of a heart attack last Friday—was to make science, or rather the philosophy of scientific research, more widely understood and appreciated. A prolific writer and man of sharp wit, he wrote not only many scientific books, but also film scripts and radio plays. His most widely known work along these lines is a 13-part television film series, "The Ascent of Man," produced for the British Broadcasting Corporation, which showed it three times. It was seen in the United States last winter at the Smithsonian Institution and is scheduled to be aired again in America in November. Similar in format to Kenneth Clark's "Civilization," Bronowski's series is a personal interpretation of man's evolution from prehistoric primitivity to mastery of the environment—an evolution Dr. Bronowski attributes to the use of man's brain. He viewed our continued use of it with optimism.

But one might also say that Dr. Bronowski's greatest achievement was to point out, and thereby reinforce, the conscience of scientists. Born in Poland, he moved to England as a young man and taught there until 1964, when he joined the Salk Institute for Biological Studies in La Jolla, Calif. As a British public servant, he studied the effects of atomic bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki on behalf of the British chiefs of staff. Public fears that scientists who had worked on atomic weapons had lost their sense of right and wrong are mistaken, he said when his study was completed. "On the contrary, I have found that the conscience of scientists is the most active morality in the world." He kept saying that "morality has the same anatomy the world over." And he devoted his life to defending this morality. The title of one of his best-known books, "Science and Human Values," was also the predominant theme of his amazingly varied activities. Jacob Bronowski was one of the great humanists of our time.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 30, 1899

NEW YORK—Some encouraging experiments in wireless telegraphy, in which lines were used, have been made between Harvard College and Milton, Mass. The distance was 12 miles and there were considerable difficulties owing to the electric power houses, electric trolleys, etc., en route. In spite of these telegrams passed at the rate of 10 words a minute, and it is thought that complete success will be achieved when the disturbing elements have been overcome.

Fifty Years Ago

August 30, 1924

NEW YORK—The realization of one of the most gigantic railroad mergers in the history of the country, that of the Erie, Chesapeake and Ohio, Hocking Valley, Nickel Plate and Pere Marquette was virtually assured today with the action of Pere Marquette directors in approving of the merger terms with those of the other four railroads. The new company will be known as the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, under which the Van Sweringen brothers have advanced their railroad fortunes.



'Harry, I Just Got Wiped Out in the Market.'

While U.S. Fertilizes Golf Courses

By James P. Grant

WASHINGTON—Over the 25 years since President Truman committed the United States to providing technical assistance overseas, developing countries have been urged to modernize their agriculture by use of more chemical fertilizers and the better seeds that need them.

But events of the last year, as a world fertilizer scarcity has emerged, have given that advice the appearance of a cruel trick. Many developing countries, dependent on imports for a sizable share of their fertilizer needs, have seen supplies cut off by the industrial countries at a time of acute food scarcity, endangering the food supply of millions already at the survival line.

With food prices high everywhere, raising farmers' demands in the United States and other advanced countries for already tight fertilizer supplies, major exporting regions have reduced fertilizer exports by various means.

Japan's Example
For example, the Japanese government, faced with an energy crunch—energy is a principal raw material for fertilizer production—deliberately reduced production and sent missions to break contracts throughout Asia.

Through an agreement between the fertilizer industry and the Cost of Living Council to increase supplies in this country, the United States discouraged new export contracts during most of the 1974 crop year, which ended June 30, and used the threat of further price controls to keep supplies at home.

Shipments of fertilizer under the U.S. aid program also virtually dried up. The ensuing fertilizer shortage in many developing countries, which is now being felt, was the principal reason for the seven-million-ton shortfall in India's wheat harvest this spring. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization recently estimated the fertilizer shortfall in the developing countries for the crop year beginning this summer to be two million tons. This will probably mean a loss in grain production of 20 million tons, enough to sustain 100 million Asians or Africans for a year.

Diminishing
Diminishing returns from increased applications of fertilizer are complicating the problem and spotlighting the irrationality of the current pattern of fertilizer distribution. Advanced farmers in the industrial countries, who already apply nutrients liberally, get only limited production gains from each additional pound of fertilizer used—often only five pounds or less of extra grain.

By contrast, most farmers in poor countries are using much less fertilizer and an extra pound of nutrient can easily yield 10 to 12 pounds more of grain. The current global distribution pattern, then, is keeping the most fertilizer where it will produce the least amount of extra food. World food production this year will be millions of tons lower than it could have been if available fertilizer had been distributed more rationally and equitably among the poor countries.

For every dollar's worth of nutrient the poor countries are denied this year, they will likely have to import \$5 worth of food next year. This is a losing proposition that these countries—many of which are already at the economic breaking-point—can ill afford.

Nor does the pattern serve the interests of the United States and other grain exporters. We are caught in an absurd cycle in which a country is refused fertilizer, thus cutting its food production and raising its import needs (and quite likely famine relief needs) by more food than the amount we produced with the withheld fertilizer in the first place, thereby further inflating already high world grain prices. This will hurt rich and poor alike.

Or is it possible we will deny the poor countries, where per capita grain consumption is only one-fifth of ours, the food as well? Last year, when the United States earned \$2 billion more on its food exports to developing countries through higher prices than it did in the previous year, we reduced our food aid to 40 per cent of the 1973 fiscal year level, and about one-half of this reduced amount went to India.

Meanwhile, as the world is caught in a critical shortage of fertilizer for food production, and as we restrict our exports of fertilizer and food, Americans are applying some three million tons of nutrients to lawns, gar-

dens, cemeteries and golf courses—more than used by all the farmers in India, and half again as much as the current shortage in developing countries.

A sense of priority and some active leadership is badly needed from the executive branch of our government. It should follow the call by numerous senators and representatives early this year for a presidential appeal to the American people to reduce nonessential uses of fertilizer, just as we were asked to turn down our thermostats and slow down our cars.

Such action could free enough fertilizer over the coming year to alleviate the more severe shortages which, in any case, will beset us for most of this decade. The government should also restore fertilizer-aid shipments to sizable levels and encourage private business to sell more to the poor countries. The time is short and the stakes are high.

James P. Grant is president of the Overseas Development Council, a private organization concerned with underdeveloped countries and their relationship to the developed world. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Letters

Arms Deal

James Goldsborough's news analysis, "Arms Deal of Century," (A1T Aug. 28) clearly made an objective effort to deal with a highly complicated and controversial question. As a representative of one of the interested parties (Northrop), I would like to question, however, his suggestion that the failure of NATO countries to buy French aircraft involves the survival of the European aerospace industry. Indeed, by buying French aircraft, the NATO countries involved might well be perpetuating and indeed widening the technological gap between the U.S. and Europe—and digging the European aerospace industry into a still deeper hole.

My company is associated with and intimately involved with several European aerospace companies. We have proposed a co-production program for both the detailed development and production of an entirely new aircraft, the YP-17 Cobra. Foreseeing long ago the eventual requirement to replace the F-104G Starfighters, we have been working with European industry (and, of course, many NATO air forces) on this replacement program for the past eight years.

Using the most advanced technology available in the United States today in propulsion, aerodynamics, avionics, materials, and production, we would hope to contribute substantially to the introduction of the latest technology into Europe. An example: graphite composites, lighter than aluminum, stronger than steel, are used in our airplane and are bound to play an increasingly greater part in all airplane construction—commercial as well as military—in the future. This is one technology we would hope could be utilized on this side of the Atlantic.

It is probably absurd to talk about the "European aerospace industry" until Europe exists. There have been many attempts to form an integrated European aerospace industry, but internal competition within Europe remains violent and nationalistic, even between French companies.

Only when American competition enters the field do some Europeans, such as our French friends, suddenly say that the competition is "anti-European."

American aerospace research and development expenditures are 15 to 20 times that of NATO Europe (including France), and it is to a large extent coordinated. European R & D on the other hand is largely uncoordinated and often duplicative. The technological gap is not the result of superior brains. It is a simple case of organizing and directing the effort. I have always believed, personally, that, indeed, if the Europeans joined their efforts, they could equal the American effort at a fraction of the cost in the United States. That day, however, has not yet arrived.

GEOFFREY PARSONS.
Paris.

The Pope's Jews

William Tuohy in his article "Rome Jewish Leaders Fear A Revival of Anti-Semitism" (A1T, August 13) mentions en passant my new book "The Pope's Jews." He then continues giving quite a lot of historical details about the life of the Roman Jews through the centuries, most—if not all of it—also taken from my book. This includes two quotes, one by author-politician Luigi Barzini, and another one about fear of assimilation. Both these quotes are verbatim copied from my book (pages 26 and 462), and are not of general public knowledge, having been given to me while doing research on "The Pope's Jews." In all fairness I believe that these facts should have been mentioned by Mr. Tuohy in his otherwise most excellent article.

One more remark: Professor Alfonso di Nola is not Jewish. He is the Catholic professor of Religious History at the University of Arizona, and the man who organized the Italian (non-Jewish) Committee to combat Anti-Semitism. As a last remark, I would like to point out that the Jewish population of the former ghetto area of Rome is not 2,500 as Mr. Tuohy indicates,

Before a Change U.S. Policy on Cuba: Request for a Debate

By William Safire

WASHINGTON.—Nothing succeeds like succession. The suddenness of President Ford's emergence, the delight with which he is widely embraced for the virtue of not being his predecessor, and the correctness of his demeanor have combined to create the atmosphere of success in which success is more likely to be achieved.

Consider the question of Cuba, which was raised and neatly sidestepped at Mr. Ford's first press conference. Richard Nixon's personal dislike of Fidel Castro, along with Bobo's hawkish, hawkish espousal of the cause of the anti-Castro Cuban refugees, from U.S. policy toward Cuba—and, therefore, toward the rest of Latin America—throughout the period of spectacular "normalizations."

Ludicrous

One reason why: The quarantine is becoming ludicrous, since six members of the Organization of American States have opened embassies in Havana and more are to follow soon. The old fear that Castro would export his Communist revolution has diminished, because dictatorship of the left is not as efficient as dictatorship of the right.

Another reason, which will provide the fig leaf for the American turnaround, is that Premier Castro has been looking for the moment to drop his over-the-hill, and the best moment is the succession of a new U.S. President. The half-billion-dollar-a-year Soviet subsidy does not satisfy him, because he thinks he can do better in normal relations with Western hemisphere neighbors, to whom he has been sending signals of amity.

In one of the most bizarre examples of diplomacy in a television age, Premier Castro has set forth a series of conditions about ending the freeze via a filmed television interview with news entrepreneurs Kirby Jones and Frank Mankiewicz. But that olive branch on film awaits sale to a U.S. television network, like a diplomatic note sent across the seas before the invention of the wireless, it makes its safety way to overlook events.

Coming Apart

With your policy coming apart in full view of the world, with the express reason for your policy—the hostility of the Castro regime—now being removed, and with a need to show that you, too, are capable of "bold new initiatives," what would you do if you were a new American president?

You would change the policy and be a hero, right? Only partly so, the way you handled it would make all the difference. If you were to handle it Kissinger style, you would order up a top-secret National Security Council Memorandum, you

would dispatch your national security adviser to a secret meeting on a fishing boat within sight of the lights of Havana, and you would announce on national television, with a mystery guest standing in the wings puffing a large cigar, that you have ended the threat 90 miles from our shores that plagued three previous presidents.

That would be The Easy Way, and it is to be shunned if we are to create a foreign policy to advance our interests rather than to interest our advance men. There is no need to follow the Nixon shuffles in Japan with any Ford shuffles in Latin America.

Sol Linowitz, former assistant secretary of state, heading an independent committee to pave the way for U.S.-Cuba relations says: "The greatest irony would be to take such a step in a way that would alienate the very Latin American leaders who want us to take that step. Neither our Latin American friends nor the American public needs another twist of just a compli: We can let the OAS nationsicker with Cuba individually as we debate the pros and cons of establishing relations with Castro's government out in the open."

Sounding Board

The Kissinger foreign relations committee, formerly the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would ordinarily be the proper forum for this examination: developing policy, but the committee members and staff a not hopelessly committed promoting the restoration relations with Cuba to permit real debate, and too much talk by Henry's flackery to offer it more than a sounding board.

Is there a House Foreign Affairs Committee? Is there a forum, within or without government, that will call attention the drawbacks inherent in a necessary change of international relations, pose questions about what the change will cost to payers, make at least a minimal point about encouraging totalitarianism, and suggest a main standards to be met before a deal is struck?

Our secretary of state, accustomed to dealing in secret with dictators, is now the agent of President with a different sky. He would do well to surprise with no surprises, go public with his case, and thereby make the fact of Ford's succession turn the Cuban anachronism in our Latin American opportunity.

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act of moral leadership in highest traditions of the democracy.

I am neither a Republican nor a potential beneficiary of amnesty (World War II veterans and have no relatives in all category.

R. C. FARRINGTON
Paris.

Double Standards

I have been following the discussion at the Security Council and the news media coverage the Turkish invasion of Cyprus and have been waiting in vain read that the principle of conquering any territory by use of arms be invoked. It is enough that this principle apply only to Israel.

The Western world, the Communist world and the Islamic world have so rigidly and so meticulously proclaimed this principle when Israel conquered a land after numerous Arab provocations. It is comforting to see such unanimity at least one issue: a double standard judging Israel's actions as compared to those of non-Jewish nations.

DER. I. SVAN
Paris.

BELGIUM

The King Saves the Day
For Ardennes Ham Fanciers

By Jan Sjöby

ARLON, Belgium (CET).—Earlier this year the King of the Belgians pronounced and signed a decree that will endear him to fans of Ardennes ham for generations to come. He applied *appellation contrôlée* protection to the term *fumeur d'Ardennes* and declared that no ham by that name may be produced or marketed in his nine provinces unless it meets with a number of rigorous requirements. Among them:

• It must have originated in the Luxembourg province or in one of 10 specifically named outlying districts.

• It must have been salted and smoked according to the millennial traditions of the hilltop farmers and hog butchers of the Belgian High Ardennes. Not an inch, not a millimeter of leeway is allowed for industrial shortcuts such as artificial flavoring and coloring, saline injections or pressure smoking.

Hog farmers in the Ardennes are fighting with relief as are consumers of that precious ham. Both categories have been swindled for ages by cheap imitations of an inimitable product. The movement demanding legal protection had been gathering steam since the early 1960s.

"We are going to try to make King Baudouin's decree stick internationally, through economic and diplomatic channels," said Mireille Vanhemmen, spokesman for the semi-official Belgian Quality Control Board and one of the tough lobbyists behind the new law. "We want everyone, everywhere, to be able to buy a smoked Ardennes ham, knowing for sure that he gets the real thing."

In the past, according to nasty, undocumented, but reasonably unanimous opinion, some 90 per cent of the so-called *fumeur d'Ardennes* came from outside the Ardennes. The villains have not been, reportedly, Dutch, Flemish and French.

Ardennes ham has been produced for as long as there has been man.

been pigs and people in the Ardennes backwoods. "Like so many other international delicacies," commented Etienne Hector, head of the Luxembourg Province Chamber of Crafts and Trades, "the Ardennes ham is a product of a primitive conservation method. In affluent ends of the ancient world, like Lorraine, where salt was easily available, villagers and townsmen salted their excess supplies of meat and fish to tide them over the lean winter months. We Ardennais were a poor, backward bunch of hillbillies. We were preciously short of salt and we smoked our lightly salted stuff to keep it from spoiling."

The international fame of Ardennes ham dates to Caesar's day. Dispatches went all the way to Rome, with descriptions of the supreme delicacy discovered among the savages in the Sylva Ardennes. The fame grew through the centuries and Charlemagne, some 850 years later, was reportedly a great admirer of the Ardennes hogbutchers and smokers.

Ardennes ham isn't cheap: current Brussels prices run around 360 Belgian francs a kilogram, meaning something more than 1,500 Belgian francs for an average 4-kilo specimen. Jean Slachmuyders in St. Hubert, master butcher and president of the Luxembourg Province Hogbutchers' Guild, explained why: "The manufacturing process is archaic, the same as in Caesar's and Charlemagne's days," said Mr. Slachmuyders. "It is slow and uneconomical by modern standards but it is effective, and in effect the only way to make a real Ardennes ham."

"We start with an Ardennes pig," Mr. Slachmuyders continued. "It is a regular European Landrace pig and genetically there is nothing unique about it. What is unique is that it has lived a reasonably natural life, in a pasture not a pen; that it has breathed clean air all its days, and that it has been fed on primarily barleycorn, not fishmeal or whatever happens to be the cheapest protein on the market that day."

"I suppose my establishment is rather typical for the High Ardennes," he went on. "One of my brothers raises the pigs, another brother runs the slaughterhouse. I am link No. 3 in the family chain, taking care of the processing procedures."

"He doesn't rub his hams with salt and spices," Mr. Hector interjected. "He massages them."

It is indeed a slow process. Mr. Slachmuyders continued, "Six months from a pink raw ham to a near-black *fumeur d'Ardennes*, including slow salting, slow smoking in an open chimney with beechwood sawdust glowing at the bottom, and periods of drying and 'recuperation.' The loss in weight is between 40 and 45 per cent, as water evaporates."

But the end product is, we believe, acceptable. Mr. Hector estimates that only a small percentage of Ardennes ham is exported, mainly to France and Germany. "The Americans tend to turn lyrical when they try it," said Dr. Hector, "but they can't take it back home, due to American import regulations, rigid to the point of the ridiculous."

An informer, who asked to remain anonymous, reported that a fair number of Ardennes hams "happen" to make their way through to American tables. The trained shepherd dogs of the U.S. Customs are programmed on hash and heroin, not on *fumeur d'Ardennes*.

A note to the consumer: Ardennes ham is served in the plush places in the Ardennes (and there is a remarkable number of plush places in that end of the world, generally considered hillbilly country) straight, repeat straight, in carbon paper-thin slices on fine china, with a knife and a fork. No trimmings, no green salad, no scrambled eggs. Don't repeat don't ask for mustard or ketchup.

In a European grocery store, a shopper is advised to look for a triangular label with a "B" for Belgium, a seven-pointed star and the words "Quality Control—Appellation Contrôlée" at the base. Local gourmets tend to agree that a Moelle, a Bordeaux or a Bourgogne of best vintage goes well with the ham.



Ardennes hams—with Belgian sausages.

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Le Tube, which will reopen the Théâtre Antoine, François Perler is directing and the cast includes Denise Grey, Régine Lovi and Pascal Massoni. Robert Hirsch, long of the Comédie-Française, is making his boulevard debut in Yves Jamiaque's "M. Amiel" at the Bouffes-Parisiens. At the Fontaine, Claude Brasseur will star in "Les Jeux de la Nuit," by Franck Gilly, which Marcel Michols had adapted, and René de Obaldia's "St. la Fin. Bât le Bang," concerned with atomic catastrophe, will ring up the curtain at the Atelier.

At the Montparnasse-Gaston Basty, Annie Girardot is to appear in a play by a Brazilian author, Roberto Athayde, entitled "Madame Marguerite." Remo Forlani's "La Nuit des Dauphins" opens shortly at the Alliance Française. Albert Husson's "Bonne Fête Américaine" is due at the Théâtre Moderne; and Jacques Fabry has written a burlesque version of the early 19th-century blood-and-thunder melodrama—to be known as "Macaire Pas Mort"—which is to go into the Théâtre de l'Œuvre.

In October Régine is to be the star of the first musical comedy by the lyricist Jacques Lammann, "Comme le Vieux en 184," at the Variétés, and Fielding's novel "Tom Jones" has been adapted as a song-and-dance show by Jacques Belmonet and Jean Marsan for the Théâtre de Paris with Georges Guétary and Ariette Didier. André Jobin will be its Tom.

Several theaters have reopened with hits from the previous season, some with hits from previous seasons. "La Cage aux Folles" is back at the Palais-Royal, where it is likely to remain for another year. "L'Arc de Triomphe," with Sophie Desmarets, is again at the Saint-Georges. "Le Tournant," with Jean Fiat, has returned to the Madeleine. "L'Arnaqueur" to the Michodière. "Pauvre France" to the Nouveautés. "Le Ter" to the Poche-Montparnasse. Françoise Sagan's "Le Cheval Évanouï" to the Gymnase and "Dues sur Canapé" to the Michel, while the Ionesco double-bill—"La Cantatrice Chauve" and "Le Léon"—is in its 21st year at the Ruchette and "Boeing-Boeing" in its 14th year at the Comédie-Caumartin.

The revival of Edmond Rostand's "Le Sexe Faible" has run through the summer at the Alhambra. It is to continue its engagement there into the autumn and will be replaced by a revival of Giraudeau's "La Folie de Chailot" with Edwige Fenech in the Marguerite Moreno role under Jean-Laurent Cochet's direction.

13th-Century Bath
AMMAN, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—A bath dating from the 13th century has been unearthed some 20 kilometers south of here. A spokesman for the Jordanian Directorate of Archaeology said that the bath was found during excavations conducted by a U.S. expedition at Hesban.

OPERA IN ITALY

The Sienese Pay a Tribute
To Spontini With 'Milton'

By William Weaver

SIENA, Italy, Aug. 29 (CET).—This year, the 200th anniversary of the birth of Gaspare Spontini has already inspired several important Italian revivals of the composer's major operas: "La Vestale" on the Italian radio, "Fernando Cortes" at La Fenice in Venice, and "Agnes di Hohenstaufen" at the Maggio Musicale in Florence.

As the first opera production of the annual week-long festival, Siena's Accademia Chigiana chose to present (in concert form) a still rarer Spontini work: his one-act "Milton," first given in Paris in 1804, three years before "La Vestale."

After its initial Parisian success, "Milton" was promptly translated into Italian by Luigi Balocchi, who replaced the spoken dialogue with recitative secco. It was this version—with nearly all the recitatives cut—heard in Siena Tuesday night. Practically speaking, the opera consists of nine numbers: solo arias, duets, trios, a quartet, and—as finale—a quintet which engages all the singers in the piece.

Though hardly corresponding to the historical facts of the life of the great 17th-century poet, the libretto by Joly and Dieudonné is both charming and cogent. We see the poet, old and blind, in hiding after the Restoration. His daughter is in love, requited, with the poet's young reader, actually a royalist agent. The agent's identity is revealed, but love triumphs, and everyone—including the Cromwellian poet—is forgiven and happy.

Spontini's music for this brief

work has all the elegance, nobility and skill of his later, more grandiose operas; but it also has an unusually romantic, lyrical tinge. The blind poet's "Hymn to the Sun," with its delicate horn solo in the introduction, suggests "Sombre Furtif" from Rossini's "William Tell" and the melodies at times have a Bellinian sweetness. Another high point is Milton's song to nature, with its pining, pastoral accompaniment.

The work was sung by a young and generally promising cast. Alessandro Cassis, the baritone who filled the title role, has an attractive voice, though he does not yet use it with ease or style. His rhythm was often uneasy and his intonation had a tendency to sag, especially in the few pages of recitative. The tenor, Paolo Baricchi, sang with greater fluency and was well partnered by Miwako Matsumoto, who played Emma, the poet's daughter. A student orchestra from Bulgaria was used. In the hollow acoustics of the crypt of San Domenico, it was hard to judge the musicians. They did a creditable job, however, and were sensitively conducted by the young American Cal Stuart Kellogg, a gifted student of the Chigiana's conducting course.

Other students in the course opened the evening with two rare Cherubini overtures (one apiece), Lorenzo Muti managed to indicate some of the richness of the "Ginlio Sabino" overture; Massimo de Bernart made more of the equally interesting "Demofonte."

SHARPS AND FLATS

PARIS—Three Degrees will be at the Olympia on Sept. 3 at 9:30 p.m. Guitarist Jimmy Gourley and bassist Michel Goudry are at the Billoquet every night starting Sept. 3 and bluesman Memphis Slim is appearing nightly at the Trois Maillets.

LONDON—Vie Damone is headlining the Palladium for one more week.

LEIPZIG—Continuing their East German tour, the Golden Gate Quartet are scheduled for a concert on Sept. 1.

HELSINKI—The Delta Rhythm Boys are appearing nightly at the Hotel Restaurant Pikarokorpi through Sept. 7.

NORTHERN DENMARK—Singer Nat Russell will be at the Kystens Perlen for two weeks

starting Sept. 1. The site is on the northern coast of Denmark, overlooking Helsingborg, Sweden.

AMSTERDAM—The rock group Nazareth will be at the Concertgebouw on Aug. 3; at 8:15 p.m. and the following day Indian Summer will be at the Olympic Stadium from noon to 5 p.m.

TILBURG, Holland—The French jazz group René Franc and his Bootleggers will appear at the Storyville Jazz Club on Sept. 8.

This week's top singles records are in the United States: "Tell Me Something Good" by Rufus and "You're Having My Baby" by Paul Anka; in Britain: "When Will I See You Again" by Three Degrees.

FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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Britain's Economy Said to Be Worsening

Institute Expects Stagnation, Higher Inflation, Jobless Rates

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ).—The outlook for Britain's troubled economy is deteriorating rather than improving, according to the latest quarterly review of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research (NIESR).

Under present economic policies, NIESR said, it anticipates "stagnant output, rising unemployment and somewhat greater inflation than we forecast in May, with a slower improvement in the balance of payments."

The institute said the worsened outlook for domestic inflation, currently running at over 17 per cent, is Britain's most important economic problem. NIESR is an independent nonprofit organization whose economic surveys are highly respected.

Drop in Activity

Although disruption of output in the first quarter because of the coal miners' dispute and the three-day week was relatively light, the institute said the British economy has still not achieved the level of activity prevailing at year.

"Gross domestic product probably fell by 3 per cent in the first

Ford Rejects Export Cuts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI).—President Ford and Agriculture Secretary Earl Butts see "no need" for export controls on grain despite a summer drought which has reduced supplies and is pushing prices up, Mr. Butts said today.

After meeting with Mr. Ford, the White House, the agriculture secretary said he sees "no need for export controls on grain despite a summer drought which has reduced supplies and is pushing prices up, Mr. Butts said today."

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French Prices Gain 1.3% As Jobless Rate Increases

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ).—The cost of living rose a sharp 1.3 per cent in France last month, the increase so far this year at 9.7 per cent and for the 12 months at 14.4 per cent.

At the same time, the government reported that unemployment is on the rise. The number of job seekers in July was up 2.2 per cent from June and 16.3 per cent from July last year, while the number of job offers fell 1 per cent for the month and 5 per cent for the year.

But the only good news is that today was a modest decline of 0.4 per cent in the wholesale price index for industrial products. But even this was partly soured by the fact that the decline in the last month was 1 per cent.

The July increase in the retail index was no surprise since government had authorized a 1 per cent rise in rents and fuel costs the month. But food costs were up another 0.7 per cent compared to a rise of 0.9 per cent in June, manufactured goods were up 1.6 per cent and to 1 per cent in June and services increased 1.4 per cent, from 1.1 per cent a month earlier.

Slower Increase

Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said that the July price increase was "still too strong," he emphasized that the increase of the latest three months led 3.7 per cent, compared to 4.2 per cent of the three preceding months.

The government's goal is to bring retail prices rising no more than 1 per cent a month by the end of this year and 0.5 per cent within a year.

However, for many bankers and analysts here the goal is unrealistic.

The government's program is aimed at curbing the purchasing power of both business individuals through surtaxes on profits and incomes and taxes in the percentage of the bill that had to be paid before final mid-autumn tax date. At the same time, the banks have sharply restricted in making loans while the government promised to maintain a balanced budget.

Promises Fulfilled

At a good part of this has been offset by promises made in the April-May presidential campaign and fulfilled by Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in his nationwide television address Tuesday night to appeal to labor for restraint in their wage negotiations later this year.

However, Communist Party leader Georges Marchais hinted yesterday that there could be widespread strikes unless workers received pay increases to keep pace with the rise in living costs.

half of the year while unemployment has been on a definite upward trend since May," NIESR said.

It said the "contractionary effect" of higher oil prices, cuts in public spending and the expected loss in the competitiveness of exports "leads us to forecast very little further growth from now on."

The institute's pessimistic view accords with other recent gloomy assessments.

A business forecast by the Sunday Times on Aug. 25 said Britain is entering a three-year period of "extremely slow growth" with

Biggest Find of North Sea Oil Is Confirmed by Norwegians

OSLO, Aug. 29 (AP).—Discovery of the biggest oil and gas field in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea so far was officially confirmed today.

The Ministry of Industry announced that the field, to be called Statfjord, contains reserves of at least two billion barrels of oil and 80 billion cubic meters of natural gas.

The new find is 150 kilometers west of the mouth of Norway's Sognefjord and is just across the dividing line from the British Brent field.

The discovery was made by the Statoil/Mobil group, in which the Norwegian state oil company Statoil has a 50 per cent interest. Operator for the group is Mobil Exploration Norway, which holds a 15 per cent share.

Might Cross the Line

The ministry said that the oil-bearing structures were found about 2,800 meters under the sea bed in an area where average water depths are 160 meters.

Earlier the Ekofisk field was the largest in Norwegian waters, with estimated reserves in excess of one billion barrels and a planned daily production of 370,000 barrels, according to official figures.

Other participants in the Statoil/Mobil group are Conoco Norway, Esso Exploration Norway, Norsk Shell, all with a 10 per cent interest, and the Norwegian-American Sema/Amoco group with a 5 per cent holding.

increase the nation's foreign currency holdings needed to finance this year's trade deficit, which is expected to total between \$4.5 billion and \$5 billion.

However, this loophole is only open to the largest companies in France. They have the credit standing to arrange such loans and often have income in the foreign currency they are borrowing which minimizes the foreign exchange risk in arranging such loans.

Thus, the burden of the credit restrictions is falling on the small and medium-sized firms who are currently searching for a let-up in the government's tight credit policy. Business failures so far this year are estimated at 23 per cent higher than last year, with some 8,000 of the nation's two million firms having closed their doors. And businessmen warn that another 500 could collapse when the summer vacations end.

For its part, the government has said that any firm that is really hard pressed can get help.

Firm in Trouble

France's biggest trailer maker, Titan-Coder, has just arranged a loan of 20 million francs (about \$4.3 million) from the government to resume operations after the August holiday shutdown while efforts are made to find a long-term solution to its problems. The company, which filed for bankruptcy in July, employs about 2,700 workers and accounts for about 18 per cent of the trailer market in France.

Pierre Dreyfus, chairman of state-owned Renault, has been named to head the study group. The government favors a "French" solution—such as a take-over by Renault's trucking unit—but industry sources do not rule out a take-over by the French subsidiaries of U.S. firms such as Pullman or Fruehauf.

As for the overall job situation, the Labor Ministry says the July deterioration is due to the annual arrival of June graduates on the market and it attributed the decline in job offers to the government's decision in June to suspend the entry of foreign workers.

Nevertheless, rising unemployment and continuing price increases may provide fresh ammunition for the big trade unions to demand an easing of credit and further wage hikes. Hourly wages rose 6.1 per cent in the second quarter, the biggest jump since the spring of 1969, prompting President Giscard d'Estaing in his nationwide television address Tuesday night to appeal to labor for restraint in their wage negotiations later this year.

However, Communist Party leader Georges Marchais hinted yesterday that there could be widespread strikes unless workers received pay increases to keep pace with the rise in living costs.

look for the country's balance of payments has worsened. Growth of exports and services, which had been "very buoyant recently," is expected "to slow down sharply from now on."

However, NIESR forecasts that imports of goods will rise 1.5 per cent in volume this year and 3.5 per cent in volume next year, "the acceleration being partly accounted for by the expected loss of British price competitiveness."

The institute sees a deficit in the current account, which comprises trade and "invisibles" such as tourism, of nearly \$4 billion this year and \$2.15 billion in 1975. In the first seven months of this year the current account deficit widened to a record of over \$2.4 billion.

NIESR also said it expected:

- Seasonally-adjusted unemployment to rise to about 675,000 by the end of this year and over 900,000 by the end of 1975. The jobless total is currently about 600,000.
- A 20 per cent rise in average earnings this year and 18 per cent rise next year. Average earnings rose 15.8 per cent in the 12 months ended in June.
- A rise in consumer prices of 16.75 per cent this year and 17.5 per cent in 1975. Retail prices rose 17.1 per cent the latest 12-month period. In the half year to mid-July prices rose at an annual rate of over 19 per cent.

Real disposable income—because of the massive rise in import prices and fiscal drag—will fall 3.5 per cent this year and another 1.75 per cent in 1975.

The outlook for private investment "is poor," with a 13.5 per cent rise in manufacturing investment this year to be followed by a decline next year. Private housing investment is expected to drop sharply this year and fall at a slower rate next year.

The institute said it knew of "no economic panacea" that would transform the pessimistic outlook for Britain.

It said export-led expansion would be the most desirable means of increasing employment. However, NIESR said the normal means of raising exports by lowering the exchange rate would probably lead to any competitive pricing advantage being "very quickly eroded by an acceleration of the rise in domestic costs and prices."

The institute said its forecast of Britain's current account deficit shows the "nation living beyond its means this year to the extent of about 6 per cent of gross domestic product."

Other participants in the Statoil/Mobil group are Conoco Norway, Esso Exploration Norway, Norsk Shell, all with a 10 per cent interest, and the Norwegian-American Sema/Amoco group with a 5 per cent holding.

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Oil Producers Discuss Production Cuts

VIENNA, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Economic experts from major oil-exporting nations met here today for discussions likely to be dominated by proposals for production cutbacks.

The experts from the 12-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will hold several days of detailed talks to pave the way for a decision-making meeting of oil ministers next month.

Pressure has been building among OPEC nations for reduced production to counter the threat of a worldwide glut of oil that would cause prices to drop.

Kuwait, Qatar and Venezuela have already trimmed production and have indicated they will leave even more oil in the ground if necessary to maintain prices.

But there is uncertainty about the attitude of Saudi Arabia, which accounts for 30 per cent of OPEC exports and has waged a lonely fight within the organization for lower prices.

Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani has been urging a price reduction to soften the blow to consuming nations caused by the fourfold jump in prices in 1973.

But OPEC sources say Saudi Arabia may be changing its position in a way that would lessen the differences with its OPEC partners in time for the ministerial meetings in two weeks time. An auction of Saudi Arabian oil that was widely expected to depress prices was postponed earlier this month, and there have been reports of a drop in production to around 7.7 million barrels a day from 8.5 million in July.

However, George Christie, vice president and chief economist for Dodge, observed that "inflation has boosted the cost of construction work by nearly 10 per cent" in the intervening year.

The Dodge report said non-residential building surged from the previous July, while non-building construction had a smaller gain and residential construction declined sharply.

The Dodge index which measures relative growth of construction on a month-to-month basis, rose to 177 from 166 in June. The index uses 100 for the seasonally-adjusted level of such contracts in 1967.

The report said nonresidential building in July increased 38 per cent to \$3.7 billion from \$2.9 billion a year earlier.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Philips' Unit Plans Bid for Magnavox

North American Philips Corp. (NAP) plans to make a tender offer for all the outstanding common shares of Magnavox Co. at \$8 a share. Magnavox president R.H. Platt says he is "dismayed" that NAP would proceed in such a unilateral way in such a complicated transaction.

The company's initial reaction is that the book value per share is substantially greater than the proposed offer "and therefore it appears inequitable." Magnavox had 17.8 million shares outstanding at the end of 1973. On that basis the offer would have a value of about \$142.4 million. NAP, a diversified electronics and pharmaceutical concern, is 61 per cent owned by U.S. Philips Trust, which is owned by NV Philips, the Dutch electronics concern. Magnavox is a manufacturer of consumer, defense and industrial products. If Magnavox is acquired by Philips, it would mark the second time this year that a major producer of television units was acquired by a concern with foreign ties. Last May, Japan's Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. acquired the operating assets of Motorola Inc.'s home television receiver business in the United States and Canada.

Kaiser Drops Indonesian Project

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical has dropped out of a \$800-million project to build an aluminum smelter and power facilities in Indonesia along with Aluminum Co. of America (Alcoa) and five Japanese aluminum concerns. There is no "single reason," it's a very complex situation and we can't sum it up," said a Kaiser spokesman commenting on the move. An Alcoa spokesman said "at this point we can't say yes or no" on whether Alcoa will participate. Reports from Japan have indicated that both Alcoa and Kaiser were dropping out of the project.

but Alcoa denied that it has made a decision yet. The original plans called for construction in northern Sumatra of a smelter capable of handling 250,000 tons of aluminum a year with a possible expansion to 400,000 tons. A 400,000-kilowatt hydroelectric generation station was to be built nearby. Cost of the project, originally estimated at about \$800 million, has risen sharply since the plan was disclosed in late 1973.

Hoechst Pre-Tax Profit Up 71%

Worldwide pre-tax profit of Hoechst rose 71 per cent in the first half to \$80 million deutsche marks. The West German chemical company says the rise came on a sales increase of 26 per cent to 9.7 billion DM. Domestic sales gained 24 per cent to 3.89 billion DM while the foreign share rose 30 per cent to 5.8 billion DM. The company says demand remained lively in the second quarter but that a weakening of the domestic economy, especially in the construction, auto, furniture and textile industries, began to make itself felt. Foreign business and exports rose strongly, it said. First-half results of the French Roussel Uclaf Group, in which Hoechst bought a controlling interest last February, are not yet included in the worldwide figures.

Thyssen Raises Stake in Witten

August Thyssen Hütte, the West German steel firm, has increased its stake in the special steel company Edelstahlwerk Witten to 97.5 per cent by taking over, for an undisclosed sum, the 2.5 per cent interest of Bankhaus Merck, Finck and Co. Thyssen previously held an indirect majority stake in the company through Rhein Stahl, which is now a 100 per cent Thyssen unit.

Hasty, Nationalistic Action Seen Avoided

U.S. Bill Cools Foes of Alien Investment

By Pranay Gupta

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (NYT).—The legislation that was passed overwhelmingly by the House of Representatives last week, authorizing the government to study all foreign investments in the United States, was supported by various people for various reasons. Some said the congressional and administration backers had an administrative consideration in common: The increasing trend in foreign investment in this country coupled with the fact that the information available on it is simply and badly outdated.

The timing of the bill links it to the burgeoning question of petrodollars—the fact that the oil-producing countries are now accumulating astronomical wealth and that much of it could be recycled into investing in American industry.

The influx of foreign money into this country, particularly since 1960, when investment from abroad totaled just under \$7 billion, to last year, when, according to the Commerce Department, overall direct foreign investment was nearly \$15 billion and the investment in portfolios was almost \$90 billion, has bothered many members of Congress.

Bills were introduced in the House of Representatives calling for severe restrictions on foreign investment in American industry. High administration officials said in interviews last week that they were concerned that, with that sort of mood in Congress, some "nationalistic, xenophobic" legislation, restricting the inflow of foreign investment, would be hastily passed.

Thus, when the bill sponsored by Rep. John Culver, D-Iowa, calling for a federal study of all foreign investments here was passed, 394 to 29, a number of high officials in the White House and the executive branch breathed a sigh of relief.

A well-placed official summarized the administration reaction: "An important result of the congressional action will be to lessen the pressures for a more restrictive foreign-investment policy."

While foreign investment in this country has unquestionably stimulated competition and has gen-

erally been considered desirable, it has also drawn considerable criticism and resentment.

The feeling among administration officials is that to charge that foreigners are on their way to taking over the American economy is somewhat irresponsible. They point to the fact that foreign investment constitutes only about 2 per cent of the domestic investment of \$300 billion in the economy.

And administration officials also point with some trepidation to the fact that the book value of American investments abroad is about \$100 billion and that any moves toward a more restrictive policy here might generate recriminations abroad.

Hitachi to Begin Worker Layoffs

TOKYO, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ).—Hitachi, a major electronics company, said today it will begin temporary layoffs next month because of Japan's recession.

Hitachi will be the first major electric equipment maker to start layoffs during the current recession.

A spokesman said details will be determined later through negotiations with labor unions at the respective plants.

Stock Slide Continues on N.Y. Market

Dow Index Declines 10 As Volume Falls Off

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (NYT).—Prices fell steadily again today on the New York Stock Exchange as the severe slide of the last three weeks continued.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was down 9.77 to 664.44, extending its decline since Aug. 7 to more than 140 points. Losses held a wide seven-to-two edge on gains in relatively slow trading.

Brokers said investors continued to be frustrated over unchecked inflation and fears of rocky times ahead for the economy.

They said bargain-hunting interest remained low, even at the market's most depressed levels in years, because few investors saw much chance of any upswing at least until after the coming three-day Labor Day weekend.

Volume totaled 13.69 million shares compared with 16.67 million shares yesterday.

First Charter Financial was one of the most active NYSE issues, closing at 5 1/4, off 3/8. A block of 241,300 shares of the issue traded at 5.

Combustion engineering fell 3-5/8. The company said it did not know what might account for an order imbalance that delayed the start of trading in the issue.

However, it said the delay might be related to the lawsuit filed by Consumers Power against five suppliers including Combustion Engineering.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 87 to 69.03. The most active issue was Marquette Mining class B, closing at 2 3/8, up 1/8 on volume of 100,000 shares.

On the over-the-counter market, the industrial average on the NASDAQ index fell 0.90 to 61.62. In bonds, Treasury bills moved ahead strongly to close with sharp losses in yield across the board.

The three-month bill tumbled an almost unprecedented 80 basis points in yield, the six-month bill dropped about 80 basis points and the new 10-month bill fell around 25 points in yield from yesterday's auction average.

Dealers said that strong showing of bills reflected the reflow of funds into the system from maturing reverse repurchase agreements which the Federal Reserve conducted on Tuesday and yesterday to drain surplus liquidity from the market.

Corporates, reversing early small gains, ended unchanged to 1/8 point higher in very quiet trading. In Chicago, soybeans closed two to 11 cents a bushel lower, and corn followed beans down for final losses of seven to 12 1/2 cents a bushel with wheat closing unchanged to 3 cents down.

In New York, silver futures weakened, closing 14 to 15 cents lower. Copper closed down about one half cent.

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High.	Low.	Div	In \$	P/E	Sls.	Net	High.	Low.	Div	In \$	P/E	Sls.	Net	High.	Low.	Div	In \$	P/E	Sls.	Net
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Currency Rates

August 29, 1974

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank cable transfers.

	£	¢	FF	Fr	Swk	Stan. L.	Yen
Asterdam	2.7050	6.2750	101.38	56.20	41.07	6.2340	90.37
Antwerp	2.7050	6.2750	101.38	56.20	41.07	6.2340	90.37
Bank of London	2.7050	6.2750	101.38	56.20	41.07	6.2340	90.37
Bombay	2.7050	6.2750	101.38	56.20	41.07	6.2340	90.37
Buenos Aires	2.7050	6.2750	101.38	56.20	41.07	6.2340	90.37
Calcutta	2.7050	6.2750	101.38	56.20	41.07	6.2340	90.37
Canton	2.7050	6.2750	101.38	56.20	41.07	6.2340	90.37
Cebu	2.7050	6.2750	101.38	56.20	41.07	6.2340	90.37
Colon	2.7050	6.2750	101.38	56.20	41.07	6.2340	90.37
Hankow	2.7050	6.2750	101.38	56.20	41.07	6.2340	90.37
Hong Kong	2.7050	6.2750	101.38	56.20	41.07	6.2340	90.37
Kobe	2.7050	6.2750	101.38	56.20	41.07	6.2340	90.37
Lyons	2.7050	6.2750	101.38	56.20	41.07	6.2340	90.37
Manila	2.7050	6.2750	101.38	56.20	41.07	6.2340	90.37
Peking	2.7050	6.2750	101.38	56.20	41.07	6.2340	90.37
Rangoon	2.7050	6.2750	101.38	56.20	41.07	6.2340	90.37
San Francisco	2.7050	6.2750	101.38	56.20	41.07	6.2340	90.37
Shanghai	2.7050	6.2750	101.38	56.20	41.07	6.2340	90.37
Singapore	2.7050	6.2750	101.38	56.20	41.07	6.2340	90.37
Sourabaya	2.7050	6.2750	101.38	56.20	41.07	6.2340	90.37
Tientsin	2.7050	6.2750	101.38	56.20	41.07	6.2340	90.37
Yokohama	2.7050	6.2750	101.38	56.20	41.07	6.2340	90.37

The following are dollar value only: Danish krone: 6.1220, Ecuador 25.73; Israeli 2.420; Persian 5.760; Schilling 12.83; Sw. krona: 4.7654; Yen: 302.95; Belgian franc: 40.145; Dutch guilder: 10.3603; French franc: 5.1663; Italian lire: 20.3606; Japanese yen: 360.00; Spanish peseta: 166.64; Swiss franc: 5.2000; Turkish Lira: 1.8000; U.S. dollar: 1.0000.

The new currency

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds		Midday Indicated Prices		Convertible Bonds	
Anglo-Am 7 1/2-27	92 1/2	A.C. 11 1/2-26	71	72	72
Amex 8 1/2-26	92 1/2	I.S.E. 8 1/2-26	71	72	72
Amex 8 1/2-26	92 1/2	Int. U.H. 8 1/2-26	71	72	72
Amex 8 1/2-26	92 1/2	Konin 8 1/2-26	71	72	72
Amex 8 1/2-26	92 1/2	Kyren 8 1/2-26	71	72	72
Amex 8 1/2-26	92 1/2	London 8 1/2-26	71	72	72
Amex 8 1/2-26	92 1/2	Lyons 8 1/2-26	71	72	72
Amex 8 1/2-26	92 1/2	Madrid 8 1/2-26	71	72	72
Amex 8 1/2-26	92 1/2	Manila 8 1/2-26	71	72	72
Amex 8 1/2-26	92 1/2	Medan 8 1/2-26	71	72	72
Amex 8 1/2-26	92 1/2	Montevideo 8 1/2-26	71	72	72
Amex 8 1/2-26	92 1/2	Norfolk 8 1/2-26	71	72	72
Amex 8 1/2-26	92 1/2	Osaka 8 1/2-26	71	72	72
Amex 8 1/2-26	92 1/2	Panama 8 1/2-26	71	72	72
Amex 8 1/2-26	92 1/2	Peking 8 1/2-26	71	72	72
Amex 8 1/2-26	92 1/2	Porto 8 1/2-26	71	72	72
Amex 8 1/2-26	92 1/2	Rangoon 8 1/2-26	71	72	72
Amex 8 1/2-26	92 1/2	San Francisco 8 1/2-26	71	72	72
Amex 8 1/2-26	92 1/2	Shanghai 8 1/2-26	71	72	72
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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

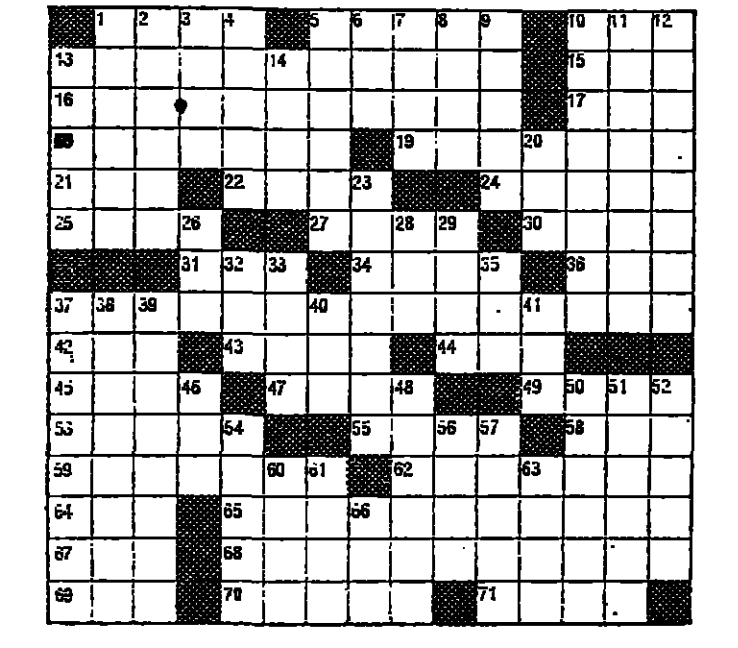
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News.
' Reporting as objective as humanly possible, plus background to put events into perspective — *that's* what we call **news.**

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Burn
 - 5 Military cap
 - 10 Women's
 - 13 Architecture, to von Schelling
 - 15 Made of: Suffix
 - 16 Troublemaker, to Marxian purists
 - 37 Naval rank: Abbr.
 - 18 Certain night or bid
 - 19 Paint the town red
 - 21 Debussy subject
 - 22 Pesters
 - 24 Singer or bearer
 - 25 Familiar Latin verb
 - 27 Squeal
 - 30 Small monkey
 - 31 Roadside sign
 - 34 Conceal
 - 36 Swindle
 - 37 Hint of bigger things
 - 42 Marshall Plan initials
 - 43 Travel folder offering
 - 44 Long
 - 45 Infant, in Cadiz
- DOWN**
- 1 Gourmet desserts
 - 2 Vacillates
 - 3 Dye class: Var.
 - 4 Pine-tree product
 - 5 Like city air
 - 6 Vandal
 - 7 Words on a sale tag
 - 8 Coffin, in Scotland
 - 9 Musical piece
 - 10 Candy flavor
 - 11 Circuit device
 - 12 Docking
 - 13 Ethan
 - 14 Actress Foch
 - 15 au-feu
 - 23 Iris Murdoch's "A" Head
 - 26 Self
 - 28 Wreath
 - 29 Type measure
 - 32 Stomach
 - 33 Put away
 - 35 Trip part
 - 37 Perseverance
 - 38 Refrigerator, at times
 - 39 Cure-alls
 - 40 Cry's partner
 - 41 Clara of films
 - 46 Mountain
 - 48 Protect
 - 50 Grandmother, in Granada
 - 51 Burroughs creation
 - 52 Natural golf hazards
 - 54 Family branches
 - 56 Decamped
 - 57 Household gods
 - 60 Sand or mouse
 - 63 Prefix for gram and phone
 - 66 Container

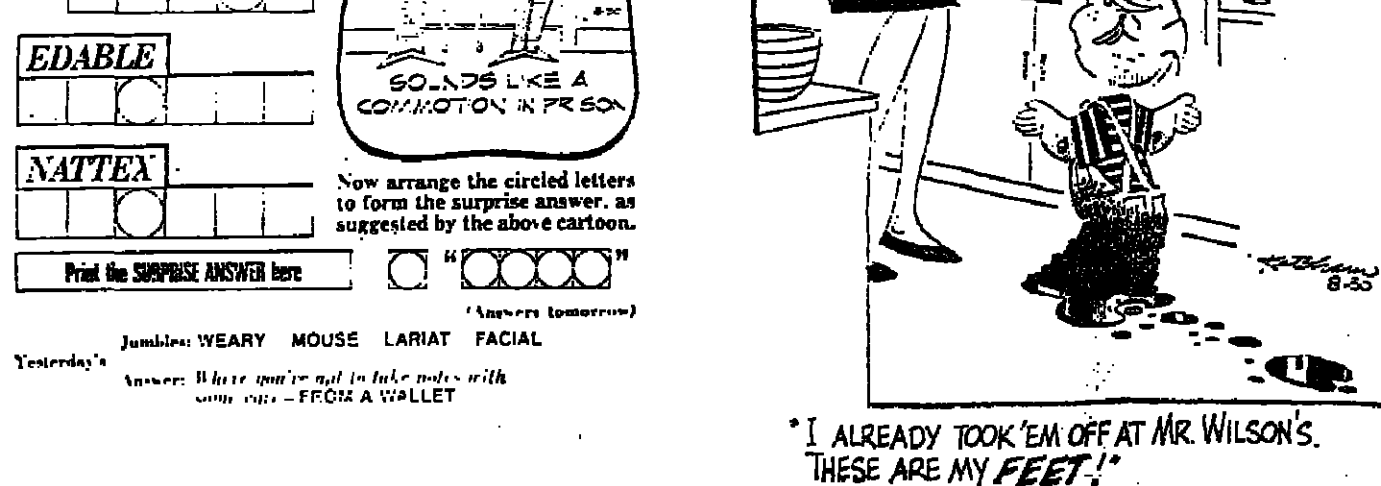
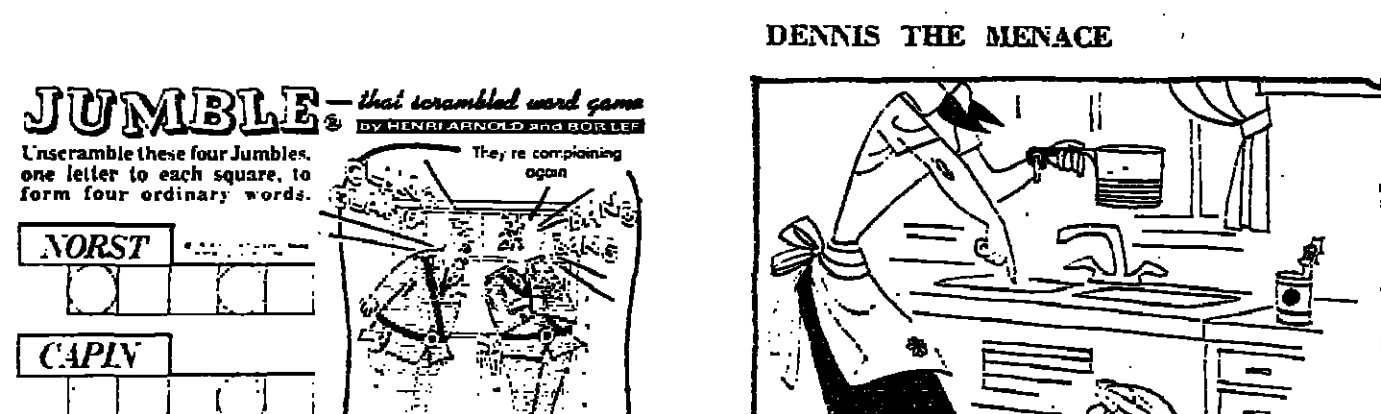
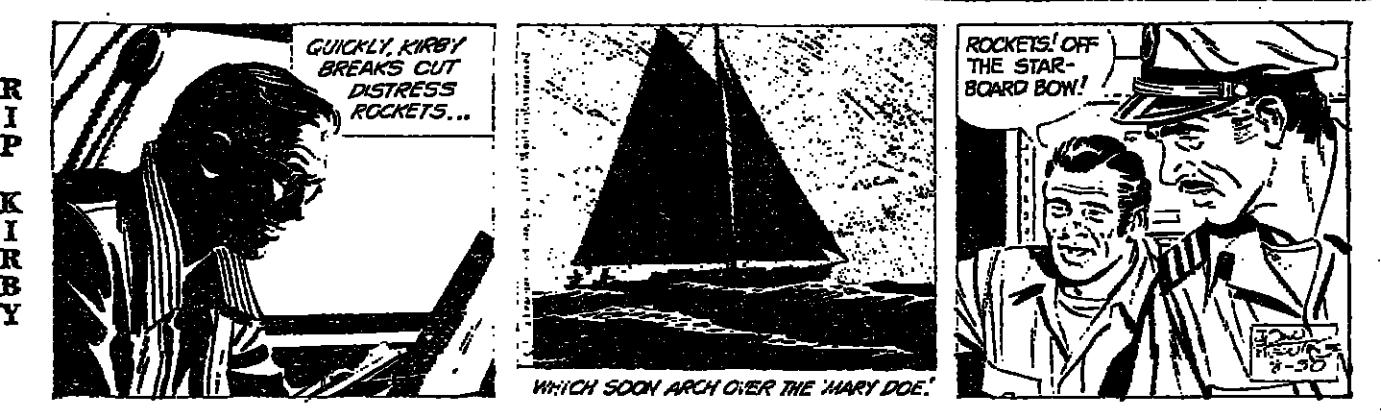


WEATHER

C	F	C	F
ALABAMA	20 84	Clear	24 75
ALASKA	20 70	Sunny	24 60
ARKANSAS	20 70	Clear	24 60
ARIZONA	20 70	Clear	24 60
CALIFORNIA	20 70	Clear	24 60
COLORADO	20 70	Clear	24 60
CONNECTICUT	20 70	Clear	24 60
DELAWARE	20 70	Clear	24 60
FLORIDA	20 70	Clear	24 60
GEORGIA	20 70	Clear	24 60
ILLINOIS	20 70	Clear	24 60
INDIANA	20 70	Clear	24 60
IOWA	20 70	Clear	24 60
KANSAS	20 70	Clear	24 60
KENTUCKY	20 70	Clear	24 60
Louisiana	20 70	Clear	24 60
MAINE	20 70	Clear	24 60
MARYLAND	20 70	Clear	24 60
MASSACHUSETTS	20 70	Clear	24 60
MICHIGAN	20 70	Clear	24 60
MINNESOTA	20 70	Clear	24 60
MISSISSIPPI	20 70	Clear	24 60
MISSOURI	20 70	Clear	24 60
MONTANA	20 70	Clear	24 60
NEBRASKA	20 70	Clear	24 60
NEVADA	20 70	Clear	24 60
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20 70	Clear	24 60
NEW JERSEY	20 70	Clear	24 60
NEW YORK	20 70	Clear	24 60
NORTH CAROLINA	20 70	Clear	24 60
NORTH DAKOTA	20 70	Clear	24 60
OHIO	20 70	Clear	24 60
OKLAHOMA	20 70	Clear	24 60
OREGON	20 70	Clear	24 60
PENNSYLVANIA	20 70	Clear	24 60
RHODE ISLAND	20 70	Clear	24 60
SOUTH CAROLINA	20 70	Clear	24 60
SOUTH DAKOTA	20 70	Clear	24 60
TENNESSEE	20 70	Clear	24 60
TEXAS	20 70	Clear	24 60
UTAH	20 70	Clear	24 60
Vermont	20 70	Clear	24 60
VIRGINIA	20 70	Clear	24 60
WASHINGTON	20 70	Clear	24 60
WEST VIRGINIA	20 70	Clear	24 60
WISCONSIN	20 70	Clear	24 60
WYOMING	20 70	Clear	24 60

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISING	
August 29, 1974	
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the unit: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (b)—monthly; (i)—irregularly.	
(1) American Fund	\$5.51
(2) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$5.74
AMERICAN BANCORP. S.A.	
(1) Global	\$5.40
(2) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	\$5.74
AUSTRIAN INV. MGT. CORP.	
(1) Fund of Austria	\$5.42
(2) Prop. Bonds Aust.	\$5.42
(3) Aust. Govt. Bonds	\$5.42
BANK OF AMERICA	
(1) Bank of Am. Fund	\$5.74
(2) Bank of Am. Fund	\$5.74
(3) Bank of Am. Fund	\$5.74
(4) Bank of Am. Fund	\$5.74
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(100) Bank of Am. Fund	\$5.74



BOOKS

THE SECRET GLASS
By Beryl Bainbridge. George Braziller. 133 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IN 1944, life in Lancashire, England, is so drab that only love can conceivably lift it up. The war has so changed the familiar rituals of the inhabitants that the old can only look back and the young flounder in search of novelty. The chief source of this novelty, for most, is the American soldier, who is as disoriented, in a different way, as they are. In "The Secret Glass," he is seen as a terrifyingly ambivalent figure, who gives with one hand and takes away with the other—who trades food, cigarettes, chocolate, radios and even refrigerators for the only riches the Lancashire girls have to offer: their bodies and souls.

It is not altogether his fault: this is the only part of these girls that he can reach. And he is as lonely in his uniform as they are in their disruption. While he fears the possibility of death by violence, they face the certainty of theirs by attrition, by a shriveling of the self.

In these unpropitious conditions, the 17-year-old Rita falls in love with the American soldier Ira. It is not a lucky choice on either side. Rita's stillborn romanticism, almost mute, can find no common ground for his bored lust. The two of them are contradictions in terms. When they go on a date, she takes him to the country and tries to communicate a few tangled memories of some childhood idyll. A city girl, she can only see love as a pastoral eclogue. To a farm boy like Ira, who looks at a landscape as a kind of factory, their excursion is senseless. Her sentimentality is like a buzzing of insects around his head. She is a wild flower yearning to be plucked, but he would do better to go to a florist's, one of the many brothels in the town.

Rita's mother died when she was five and her father, "a squeamish butcher," has given her to his two middle-aged sisters to raise. Nellie, the elder, is a dressmaker whose sewing machine is a symbol of her determination to keep the fabric of her family's life stitched together. Her dead mother's furniture, which she is removing piece by piece from the parlor to a storage room, stands for her belief in the future. Some day Rita will sit primly among these relics, taking tea on the rosewood table, set off by the bamboo stand with the spiders' legs.

Marge, Rita's other aunt, is a widow, one of those types that prompted D.H. Lawrence to say: "Burns fits won't keep." She has tasted just enough of the

joys of love to whet her appetite. With her husband on her wedding night, Nellie in the next room with the blankets over her head, "There was no excitement, no joy. It was the doctor tapping her chest, it was an illness." The rest of their brief marriage was no better, but Marge is a would-be adventurer. She knows there is more.

Beryl Bainbridge evokes Marge in a single, cruel and tender stroke, simply by describing her dress: "She looked like a woman gutted by fire—she was wearing a dress of a slightly charred texture, several slices too large for her, with panels of silver set into the bodice. There was a secret mark at the shoulder and a diamond clasp at the hip." Marge is somewhere between a torrid singer and a ragpicker. Her dress is the emblem of both her bravery and her pathos. She knows, though, that she is close to the truth than her sister Nellie. "That kind of person," she says, "isn't needed anymore. Like a market researcher, Marge is always trying to discover what the consumer wants, so she can equip herself for him."

Ira is not the xenophobic pariah, the cliché that so many Continental authors indulge in. Rather, he is something out of Faulkner, or one of our other regional novelists. He is "washed clean of apology and subtleties of some childhood idyll." There is nothing on his mind but the impulses of his body. He cannot see beyond food and sex. In his lack of curiosity, he is hardly human. At the same time, this constitutes a kind of innocence.

When Rita's father, the butcher, tries to talk to her about Ira, to prepare her for the possibility of disappointment as she has always known it, he finds that he has lost the habit of speech. Living alone, exchanging little more than shop talk with his customers and acquaintances, he has a tongue as dumb as the one in his freezer. Then, under pressure of this sudden urgency, he feels it flooding back. He bet himself saying "surmise" and "witch" and is so bemused by it that he loses track of what he is trying to say. He is upset, to say the least, by his own situation. Who can tell where it might lead? He is a man who cares "what a neighbor said, if he caused gossip, if he owed money, if it seemed to be too much alive."

"The Secret Glass" takes a bleak view of life, even in such a time as 1944 and such a place as a lighted industrial town. Miss Bainbridge's characters are not simply, as theoretically isolated, pathetic, really lonely of life. Only Marge rises to an absurd hope, and the whole is too late. Though the pattern of the book is shot through with subtle coloration, it does always appear inevitable. Her father and Nellie may be victimized by the author's condemnation, her underestimation of their stubborn hearts, as much as by their circumstances.

Mr. Broyard is a book critic for The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagrammed deal from the Greater New York Bridge Association's recent Swiss team championship, West opened two spades, giving South some problems. The best he could do was to make a take-out double and then preserve a trump no-trump when North bid diamonds. The 5-3 heart bid was not uncovered, but this was no great hardship since four hearts would surely have failed.

West felt convinced that South held the A-Q of spades, and that a spade lead would give away a trick. He determined that he would give nothing away if he could avoid it, but as often happens this made matters worse in the long run.

The opening lead of the club king was allowed to win, and West shifted to the heart jack. This gave South some comfort, but in fact made no difference since South was destined to make four tricks in the suit in any event. South won with queen, cashed the heart ace and a diamond ace. Then he led a heart ten to drive out the king and East had his one chance lead in this position:

NORTH
♠ 98
♥ 10
♦ K1074
♣ 98

WEST
♠ K107
♥ 10
♦ J
♣ Q104

EAST
♠ 45
♥ 32
♦ Q98
♣ 6

South knew that his partner would welcome a lead in either black suit, and he tried a club. South ducked and West was in a difficult position. If he had returned the queen, for example, South would eventually have led the spade from his hand at the 11th trick. Playing a spade at this point from the king would have no improvement, and West would have led the diamond. South won with a king in dummy and discarded his spade. Now South had a choice of clubs. He led to the club king and cashed his heart winning forcing West to come down from the club queen and the queen. Now the spade king led at the 12th trick that I had refused to make at the 11th and made his game.

West was left to discover the "rock-normen" that he had led the jack or ten of spades if he would have defeated his game.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
2♣ Pass Pass DbL
Pass 3♣ Pass 3NT
Pass Pass Pass
West led the club king.